

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,543

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1981

Established 1887

## Papal Envoy Fails To Sway Sands; Fast Continues

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**BELFAST** — Pope John Paul II's attempt to defuse mounting tension in Northern Ireland failed Wednesday night after his personal envoy saw jailed IRA guerrilla Bobby Sands a second time but could not persuade him to end his fast.

The Rev. John Magee, the pope's private secretary and a Northern Ireland native, visited Mr. Sands in the Maze prison on the 60th day of his hunger strike, informed sources said. The pope's envoy also saw three other jailed Irish Republican Army members who began fasts after Mr. Sands.

But a British government spokesman said, "There is no indication of any change in the attitude of the prisoners."

Spokesmen for the IRA, which wants Britain's Northern Ireland province united with the Irish Republic, said the fasts would continue until prisoners' demands for special status were met.

"If the price we have to pay is lives, then the price the British will have to pay will be a lot worse," said Fergus O'Hare of the H-Blocks Committee, which coordinates support for hundreds of IRA prisoners in the Maze.

### Crisis Approaches

Father Magee flew from Rome to Belfast on Tuesday as the province moved steadily nearer a crisis, with families stockpiling food in case of outright strife between Roman Catholics and Protestants loyal to Britain.

He appealed to Mr. Sands to end the fast, which has brought him close to death.

After a first meeting with Mr. Sands, the envoy met with Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins. Mr. Atkins agreed to meet Father Magee "on the clear understanding that there can be no change in government policy in relation to the hunger strike."

When Father Magee again saw Mr. Sands, it apparently was to relay Britain's refusal to meet the demands for special prison treatment. The pope's representative has made no press statements, but he was quoted by an IRA spokesman as saying he would report to the pope Thursday.

"Father Magee appeared dismayed that his mission had floundered," the spokesman said.

After the meeting between Mr. Atkins and the envoy, Britain's Northern Ireland Office issued a statement in which Mr. Atkins outlined improvements made at the Maze prison, saying that it was one of "the most enlightened in the world" and that it was the government's policy to "continue to improve these conditions."

Mr. Sands, serving a 14-year sentence for firearms possession, was voted into the British Parliament in a special election on April 10. He has been given the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church twice and was reported barely conscious. He briefly lost his sight, hearing and speech at one point.

### Detailed Plans

A police spokesman blamed the building of siege preparations in both Roman Catholic and Protestant communities on paramilitary groups "attempting to provoke a confrontation for their own cynical purposes."

He said the police had detailed plans to counter any bid by extremists to provoke such a confrontation. He said a special command control room with sophisticated computer technology had been set up at police headquarters to monitor the situation.

The hoarding of vital food supplies such as bread and milk, already rampant in some areas of Belfast, spread Wednesday to the inner city.

"War is no doubt going to be unleashed upon us" if Mr. Sands dies, the Rev. Ian Paisley declared. The Protestant leader expressed fear of all-out fighting in the British-ruled area, where more than 2,000 persons have been killed in violence since 1970.

In California, Cardinal Timothy Manning, the Irish-born archbishop of Los Angeles, appealed to Britain "in the name of all concerned with human rights" to compromise on Mr. Sands' other two demands — to allow IRA prisoners to wear civilian clothing and do no prison work.



President Reagan received a thundering round of applause from members of Congress prior to his speech to a joint session of the House and Senate. Standing behind Mr. Reagan are Vice President Bush, left, and Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the speaker of the House.

## U.S. Cautions Israel on Lebanon Moves, Calls on Moscow to Help Ease Tensions

**From Agency Dispatches**

**JERUSALEM** — The United States expressed "serious concerns" to Israel Wednesday over the possible consequences of Tuesday's Israeli air attacks on Syrian helicopters in Lebanon and also called on the Soviet Union to use its influence to defuse the tense situation.

"It is incumbent on all governments in the world, including the Soviets, to do their best to calm the situation," Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said in Washington.

Mr. Fischer, reading a carefully worded statement, also said he wanted "to make it fully clear that

the U.S. has not given a green light to Israel" for its recent military activity.

U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, in a one-hour meeting Wednesday with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, said that the Reagan administration is "terribly worried" about Israel's first direct military action in support of Christian forces in central Lebanon, according to diplomatic sources.

### Change in Status

Mr. Lewis reportedly discussed with Mr. Begin how to "move from the military plane to the political plane," an informed source said. The meeting was held at the request of the ambassador.

Earlier this week, Mr. Fischer said the movement of Syrian forces into Lebanese areas that they had not previously occupied brought "a major change in the status quo" in Lebanon.

Asked what the United States wanted Moscow to do, Mr. Fischer replied: "Exercise their good offices to calm the situation."

Syria has received Soviet arms in recent years, and the two countries signed a treaty of friendship last October.

In his meeting with Mr. Lewis, Israeli sources said, Mr. Begin asked him to convey a message to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that Israel will not permit the Syrians to annihilate Christians in the mountains northeast of Beirut as Jews were annihilated in Europe in the 1940s.

The Israeli interpretation of the meeting was that Mr. Lewis did not convey any pressure from Washington, implied or explicit, on Israel as a result of Tuesday's Israeli Air Force attacks.

Since Mr. Haig's visit to Jerusalem on April 6, Israeli officials have said it was their impression that they would no longer be publicly criticized by the United States for using U.S.-made weapons in Lebanon, provided their actions did not interfere with diplomatic initiatives in ending the Syrian-Christian fighting and were necessary for maintaining security along Israel's northern border.

Mr. Begin said Tuesday that one purpose of the attack on the helicopters was to warn Syria not to move south toward the Israeli-supported Christian enclave.

### Israeli Jets Attack Again

**BEIRUT (AP)** — Israeli planes blasted Palestinian guerrilla strongholds in southern Lebanon on Wednesday, a day after shooting down two Syrian helicopter gunships.

The Palestine Liberation Organization said one Israeli jet was hit by ground fire and crashed in the area.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Reagan Tells Congress He's Fit but Economy Isn't, Bids for Support

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan, declaring that he has recovered but that the economy has not, has appealed to Congress to approve his package of spending cuts and tax reductions as "the only answer we have left" to inflation and unemployment.

In a dramatic appearance Tuesday night before a joint session of the House and Senate, his first formal public appearance since the attempt on his life one month ago, Mr. Reagan was greeted by two thunderous standing ovations before he could even begin his speech.

The president spoke vigorously, but with a trace of hoarseness, giving

measures, supported by Republicans and conservative Democrats, would "achieve all the essential aims" of his original proposal, but which is being advanced by the House Budget Committee and its chairman, Rep. James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat.

"It may appear that we have two alternatives," Mr. Reagan said. "In reality, however, there are no more

alternatives left. The committee measure quite simply falls far too short of the essential actions that we must take."

Mr. Reagan beseeched listeners to reject "the predictable patterns of old economic practices."

"The old and comfortable way is to shave a little here and add a little there," he said. "Well, that's not acceptable any more. I think

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Reagan Exploits '2d Honeymoon'

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — With a flair for the dramatic moment, President Reagan sought to provide irresistible momentum for his budget package by capitalizing on what his lieutenants regard as a rare "second honeymoon" with the American public after the attempt on his life a month ago.

Even before Mr. Reagan made his appearance Tuesday night in the crowded Capitol chamber and uttered his emotional thanks to the nation for its outpouring of sympathy, the prospects were reckoned good for the Reagan-backed bipartisan budget bill to pass the Democratic-controlled House. That most crucial test will come in the next several days.

Looking fit and ruddy, walking easily and grinning broadly, the

### NEWS ANALYSIS

president turned the standing ovations that greeted his heroism and quick recovery into repeated applause and cheers for his thumping political refrain: "Our government is too big and it spends too much," and later for his urgent rejection of the Democratic approach: "Isn't it time that we tried something new?"

Initially, White House strategists had thought of having Mr. Reagan merely give a radio address to the nation as Congress took up the economic measures. But if the assassination attempt had seemed to rob the Reagan program of its momentum four weeks ago by forcing the president offstage, the warmth of the public response to his handling of the shooting convinced the White House that it had a rare political moment to exploit.

Quickly, Mr. Reagan's inner circle shifted to having him make a direct and forceful appeal to Congress before a national television audience, calculating that his personal appearance would help hold Republicans in line and swing a few pivotal Democratic votes.

Indeed, the reappearance of the nation's wounded leader produced warm waves of applause and four standing ovations. As Rep. Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, suggested, it was "the kind of reception that makes a few of the waverers feel, 'Gosh, how can I buck that?'"

"Normally, you have the idea that a new president has an open

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Kania Sets Congress Date, Backs Reform

By Brian Mooney  
Reuters

**WARSAW** — Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Communist Party chief, set a firm date Wednesday for what is expected to be a landmark national party congress, and he promised to continue a process of reform and democratization.

But party leaders came under fire from disgruntled members who complained that the process was being delayed and was not meeting rank-and-file expectations.

Mr. Kania named July 14-18 as the dates for the party congress, which is expected to legalize the labor, press and economic freedoms gained since last summer's labor turmoil.

Officials at the party headquarters in Warsaw refused, however, to allow activists from a grassroots movement to attend Wednesday's meeting of the policy-making Central Committee.

### Torun Meeting

The state radio said the group, representing activists from all over the country who held their own meeting in the city of Torun earlier this month to press for accelerated reform, were barred for technical reasons.

A letter was read at the plenum by a representative of militant workers at Warsaw's Ursus tractor plant demanding a reversal of the decision. It voiced demands, echoed by other speakers, that workers be given places on the Politburo.

The Torun group also urged their party representatives at the plenary session to lodge a formal complaint against refusal to admit rank-and-file observers.

A woman member from a textile mill in Lodz said public discontent was still strong because of increasing market shortages and problems with the bureaucracy. She called for the annulment of all laws of the past decade that "offended the sense of social justice."

Many speakers called for the dismissal of officials from both the Politburo and the 140-member Central Committee, and several attacked the authorities for their media policies.

One powerful Politburo member

who has come under constant fire from grass-roots activists, former Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, defended his position.

Mr. Olszowski, in overall charge of media and propaganda, conceded that there was still room for improvement, but he said much had already been achieved. He said the biggest danger to Poland lay in what he called the "anarchization" of social and political life, and he added, almost plaintively, that those who wanted to defend the Socialist system were accused of conservatism.

Mr. Kania, in opening the Central Committee session, promised greater party democracy and implicitly accepted the criticism that reforms had moved too slowly.

He announced plans to amend the party's statutes to reflect the need for more democracy and greater accountability. Major changes included proposals for democratic elections, restricting the number of public positions open to any single party member, and limiting the duration of service to two terms.

## A European Electronics Giant's 'Answer to Japan'

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

**EINDHOVEN, Netherlands** — A chill wind bent rows of yellow tulips outside Philips' modern manufacturing plant near the center of this trim industrial town.

Inside, beyond the well-guarded gates, blissing robots lifted color television tubes onto a computer-operated conveyor belt that quietly transferred them to driverless vehicles, which in turn zipped them to assembly stations — operated primarily by small clusters of women amid lively disco music piped in from a nearby radio station.

"This is our answer to Japan," said Jan Linschoten, an engineer with Philips, Western Europe's largest manufacturer of consumer and industrial electronics products. He explained that through automation and fewer components, the time required to produce a television set at the year-old plant had been cut to less than four hours and gradually would be cut to just under two hours.

**Simple Motivation**  
Elsewhere throughout its operations around the world, but particularly in Europe and in the United States, Philips is implementing a determined plan to streamline manufacturing operations and management.

Primarily because of its job-eliminating impact, the plan is stirring up vehement opposition from European union leaders.

The reason for the new strategy is simple: Philips is in trouble. In that circumstance, it represents

a microcosm of Europe's industrial crisis. The primary goal is succeeding — some analysts say surviving — in one of the world's most fiercely competitive industries.

The most pressing problem for Philips and for the European electronics industry is Japan's steady inroads in long-established markets, primarily in Western Europe, where Philips

generated roughly 64 percent of its \$6.5-billion-guilder (\$15.1-billion) sales last year.

In consumer electronics, for example, Japanese companies with far lower wage costs already supply roughly three-quarters of Europe's video cassette recorders and hi-fi equipment, and a third of its television picture tubes.

Also, fierce price competition

from U.S. electronics companies have hit Philips and its European competitors virtually everywhere, and particularly in computers and semiconductors.

For these and other reasons, despite a modest sales rise of 7 percent last year, net profit fell sharply to 325 million guilders from 564 million guilders the year before.

Earlier this month, company

officials told shareholders to expect no more than a repeat sales performance during 1981 and no significant rise in profit.

Philips stock is down roughly 50 percent from its 1976 level of 36 guilders. Most investment analysts suggest looking at the stock favorably, as Algemene Bank Nederland advised recently, only "beyond the short term."

In interviews last week, Philips executives gumbled about obstructive or indifferent attitudes toward company strategy that they say prevail among European Economic Community planners in Brussels and among government officials throughout Western Europe.

"Even today we are not getting much help from Brussels," said a Philips board member. "The EEC has done so very little for industry and so much for agriculture, while governments, more often than not, follow their national interests."

Echoing a view widely held among European business leaders, he added, "It is disappointing to say so, but we do not see much hope for change."

The strategy for Philips is what Nico Rodenburg, president, described as "learning through rationalization."

This involves spending heavily on research and developing a wide range of products, from electric shavers to highly sophisticated data communications systems.

**R&D Spending**  
Despite its difficulties, Philips last year boosted its research and development spending slightly to 7.5 percent of sales — a level considered highly respectable by most industry analysts — and Philips does not intend to cut back, executives said.

The centerpiece of the modernization program launched last year is a 600-million-guilder plan to close or merge roughly

the company, including going to the football matches, where, like the board members and everyone else, he shouts like hell," a company spokesman said.

In his autobiography, published four years ago, Mr. Philips recounts how, during the Nazi occupation in 1943, he was taken hostage because the company workers had gone on strike that night. German soldiers in cars mounted with loudspeakers warned that he would be shot if he did not return to work voluntarily.

"My wife realized that my life depended on this, but she felt strongly, too, that God had the last word over life and death," he wrote. "But next morning, it was music to her ears to hear hundreds of clattering wooden shoes as people passed our home on their way to the factories."

Not surprisingly, younger union leaders today are unimpressed. "True, [the company] did a lot in providing social and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Paternalism Thrives in Town That Philips Built

International Herald Tribune

**EINDHOVEN, Netherlands** — In one way or another during the past 91 years, the residents of this town have been dominated by its single largest employer — Philips.

American visitors say it reminds them of the way Kodak dominates its headquarters city of Rochester, N.Y. "They tell us we are a very similar company town," said a Philips spokesman.

Standing near the main railroad station last week and gesturing toward an 8-foot statue of Anton Philips, one of the company founders, a 30-year-old television repairman explained it this way: "We do not mind the somewhat paternalistic Philips image, since despite recent layoffs, they keep a lot of us employed."

Philips has done a lot more than provide jobs. Over the years, the company has provided its workers with low-rent housing, schools, a library and a medical center. The company has donated two wooded parks

to the city and helped to finance the municipal theater. Its headquarters building is the tallest in the area. One of the city's leading hotels, the Cocagne — which is usually filled, and mainly by visitors to Philips — is owned and operated by the company pension fund.

### Soccer Team

Probably no single contribution has delighted the city — or boosted the company's image — as much as company sponsorship of the PSV-Eindhoven professional soccer team. The P stands for Philips.

The team regularly draws crowds in excess of 20,000. Portraits of company presidents since 1891 are displayed on the wall of the boardroom adjoining the modern, heated stadium that Philips helped to finance.

"But the company helps most in buying new players, now costing between 2 million and 3 million guilders," a spokesman said. He glumly conceded that PSV ranked fifth in its class in Eu-

rope, but two recent purchases, including a South Korean play-

er, should help the team's prospects in matches later this year.

Nico Rodenburg, the company's president, is the first person in that slot not related by blood or marriage to the founders. But the family is still very influential in the company, and several of the founders' descendants are rising in the management.

### Priority Shares

Frederik Philips, a former president, holds one of 10 "priority" shares in a family foundation that effectively controls the company through a holding company.

Although retired, Mr. Philips keeps an office at the headquarters building. He lives on a sprawling, wooded estate in the town, separated from company factories by a public road. Among his hobbies is growing apples and chestnuts, which he sells at low cost to company employees.

"He keeps a fond interest in

### To Our Readers

Because of the May Day holiday, the International Herald Tribune will not be published tomorrow, May 1. The next editions will be dated May 2-3.

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## Congressmen Complain to Haig On Embargo, Saudi Arms Moves

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was sharply criticized by members of a House subcommittee for the Reagan administration's decisions to end the grain embargo against the Soviet Union and to sell electronic surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia.

### Yorkshire Man Enters Pleas in Slayings of 13

LONDON — Peter Sutcliffe admitted Wednesday that he killed 13 women in the north of England between 1975 and 1980, but he pleaded not guilty to charges of murder.

Instead, the 34-year-old Yorkshire truck driver pleaded guilty to manslaughter on grounds of "diminished responsibility," or lack of full mental competence, at the opening of his trial in London's Old Bailey Criminal Court.

Mr. Sutcliffe also pleaded guilty to the attempted murder of seven other women. The slain women ranged in age from 16 to 47, and nine were prostitutes.

The prosecution requested that the guilty pleas be accepted. But the judge, Sir Leslie Boreham, ruled that a jury must consider all three charges, including murder, against Mr. Sutcliffe. He ordered attorneys to proceed with the trial, starting Tuesday.

The maximum penalty for each of the three charges is life imprisonment, the death penalty having been abolished in 1965.

### Launching of Ariane Is Scheduled June 19

PARIS — Europe's Ariane space rocket will shortly begin tests at the Kourou space center in French Guiana for launching June 19, the European Space Agency said Wednesday.

Ariane is scheduled to put into orbit two satellites, a European weather satellite known as Meteosat and an Indian telecommunications satellite called Apple. The first Ariane flight in 1979 was a success, but the second last year failed when the rocket crashed into the Atlantic just after blastoff.

Mr. Haig found no support for the two moves from any of the dozen Democratic or Republican congressmen at the hearing.

The lifting of the embargo on grain sales and the proposed sale of Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes were both announced publicly while Congress was on Easter recess.

The criticism came from members ranging from the Democratic chairman, Clarence D. Long of Maryland, to the ranking Republican, Jack F. Kemp of New York.

#### Aid Opposed

Rep. Long, who has also opposed American military aid to the government in El Salvador, said it was inconsistent for the administration to risk the lives of American military advisers there to help train the government to fight Communist-backed insurgents and, at the same time, to supply food to the Russians that allows them to divert resources to their military sector.

On the AWACS sale, several members of the committee were sharply critical of the administration for threatening Israel's security.

Rep. Kemp said that just as the administration was demanding "reciprocity" from the Russians for future negotiations, the administration should insist on something in return from the Saudis for the advanced military equipment.

The tone of the questioning indicated that the administration has a

difficult time ahead in persuading Congress to go along with the AWACS sale and to support its overall handling of foreign policy.

#### Trying Session

For Mr. Haig, the session was a trying one, because he personally had opposed lifting the curbs on grain sales at this time. But he told the committee that President Reagan made the decision because he had made a commitment during the campaign to do so and because the limitations had been more harmful to American farmers than to the Soviet Union. He said he "fully supported" Mr. Reagan's move.

Mr. Haig seemed annoyed by suggestions that the lifting of the grain ceiling demonstrated a lack of firmness toward the Soviet Union. He said that it would be wrong to judge the administration by such a test.

On the AWACS sale, which Congress will not be asked to vote on for several months, Mr. Haig rejected the view propounded by Rep. Long that it was a major threat to Israel.

"I think it would be prudent for all to wait until they see the precise character, nature and modality of this proposed sale before they describe it as the most dangerous threat facing the state of Israel," Mr. Haig said.

He said that Mr. Reagan would keep his commitment to maintain Israel's qualitative advantage over Arab military forces.

## U.S. Expresses Concern To Israel Over Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

flames inside Israeli territory, but Israel said all its planes returned safely from the mission. Israel also said rockets fired from southern Lebanon struck northern Israel but caused no casualties.

The governor's office in the port of Sidon, a provincial capital in southern Lebanon, said Beaufort Castle, Jarmak Mountain and the town of Aishieh were the main tar-

gets of the air raid in the Green Valley area.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv confirmed that the planes attacked bases near Beaufort Castle, about four miles (six kilometers) north of the Israeli border. Pilots reported accurate hits on buildings and mortar emplacements, he said.

Christian militia spokesmen said that after the Israeli attacks, Syrian artillery bombarded Christian military positions in the Zahle area, killing 12 persons and wounding 46.

#### Doctors Strike in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO — State doctors went on strike throughout Brazil on Wednesday, seeking a minimum salary of \$700 a month.

A union spokesman said more than two-thirds of the national health service's 70,000 doctors stopped all but emergency duty.

Doctors in the state of Rio de Janeiro went on strike throughout the state on Wednesday, seeking a minimum salary of \$700 a month.

A union spokesman said more than two-thirds of the national health service's 70,000 doctors stopped all but emergency duty.

#### Report Accuses Iraqi Police of Using Torture

COPENHAGEN — Iraqi police and security forces routinely torture political prisoners, and the government of President Saddam Hussein has done nothing to stop them, Amnesty International said Wednesday.

The London-based human rights organization appealed to Mr. Hussein to implement anti-torture guarantees in Iraq's constitution and under international law. It said the Iraqi government had either refused to reply to previous Amnesty International complaints or denied the use of torture by its agents.

A report by a group of Danish doctors for Amnesty International said medical tests on 15 Iraqi exiles confirmed their stories that they were tortured for periods of up to 50 days in 1976-79. Subsequent allegations "suggest strongly that torture may be continuing and widespread in Iraq," the report said.

It said 14 of the victims would not allow their names to be published because they feared reprisals, but pictures and background information were supplied on Burhan al-Shawi, 24, a journalist who said he was burned with hot metal, beaten and sexually assaulted.

#### Chinese Dancer Held in Houston At Consulate

HOUSTON — The Chinese Consulate here has detained against his will a newsworthy Chinese ballet dancer who had asked to stay in the United States, the performer's lawyer said Wednesday.

Li Cunxin, 20, who has been a Houston Ballet apprentice since June, 1979, married Elizabeth Mackey, a Houston Ballet Academy student, on Monday. His visa was to expire Wednesday.

Ben Stevenson, artistic director of the ballet, accompanied Mr. Li and his wife to the consulate late Tuesday to negotiate with Chinese officials about his staying in the United States. However, Mr. Stevenson said he and the dancer's lawyer, Charles Foster, were separated from Mr. Li by authorities there.

Mr. Foster said Mr. Li "is clearly being held against his will." He said the dancer had not mentioned defection, he "merely wants to exercise his right to remain in this country." Mr. Foster filed a writ of habeas corpus early Wednesday asking the consul general to justify why he is holding Mr. Li.

A second dancer, Zhang Wei Zhang, is also being held at the consulate. Mr. Foster said he had no knowledge of the reasons for Mr. Zhang's detention.

#### Scandinavia-U.S. Flights

COPENHAGEN — The Danish, Norwegian and Swedish governments have approved charter airline flights to Florida, creating a gateway to the Disney World en-



THE CANDIDATE — Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist candidate for the French presidency, was surrounded by supporters Wednesday as he left a restaurant on the Place de la Republique in Paris. He will face President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in a runoff May 10.

## Reagan Exploiting 'Second Honeymoon'

(Continued from Page 1)

window for just so long and it shuts very quickly in terms of public interest and support," a senior White House aide said. "But the timing of the character he showed, has reopened the window and given him a second opportunity. Tuesday night, the country was watching again to see how he looked, what his voice sounded like, how he handled himself and what he had to say."

#### Pledge Fulfilled

That inevitable national curiosity made it impossible for congressional leaders not to give Mr. Reagan the rare opportunity to address Congress on the same topic for the second time in just over two months.

The White House had cleared the decks politically of two controversial issues to buttress the president's effort to focus national and congressional attention on the economy.

By lifting the grain embargo last week, Mr. Reagan not only kept a campaign pledge but made a pitch for conservative Democratic support in the farm belt that some members of Congress believe will help him on the crucial budget vote on the House floor.

"To put together a majority in the House you have to address the major issues, and the grain embargo was a major issue," observed Rep. Charles W. Stenholm of Texas, leader of the Conservative Democratic Forum. "Lifting the grain embargo influences the general climate up here."

#### Substitute Bill

Also, the Republican leadership in Congress persuaded the administration to put off action on plans to sell advanced Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft to Saudi Arabia, a move that had touched off a festering controversy that threatened to distract attention from the economic program if not actually cost it crucial votes.

Quietly and largely unnoticed, David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, had been working with two representatives, Phil Gramm, a Texas Democrat, and Delbert L. Latta, an Ohio Republican, to

Anticipating a fight over the tax

fashion a substitute budget bill that made even deeper cuts than the original Reagan proposal and thus offered a smaller budget deficit.

That was the measure that Mr. Reagan backed so urgently Tuesday night and for which he has been lobbying hard by phone over the past fortnight, especially among the 46 Democrats who are members of the Conservative Democratic Forum and whose votes are regarded as vital to administration victory on the budget package. For unless the administration can hold virtually every Republican and cut into the Democratic majority in the House, it will lose the budget vote.

The Gramm-Latta bill was designed with administration support to blunt the strategy of House Democratic leaders, who produced their own budget package. It offered the lure to conservatives of a smaller budget deficit and a smaller tax cut than Reagan originally proposed.

This enabled the president Tuesday night to take what he portrayed as the high road of supporting "a bipartisan measure" in cooperation with Congress while attacking the Democratic alternative as "an echo of the past rather than a benchmark for the future." But mindful of political sensitivities, he avoided direct criticism of Democrats as a party, labeling the opposition measure as the product of the House Budget Committee.

## Reagan Economic Speech Gets Ovation in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

This great and historic Congress knows that that way is no longer acceptable."

This comment brought a standing ovation, which was significantly joined by two dozen Democrats.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Reagan in effect set the stage for the debate over these two competing proposals. He ignored the coming debate over his proposals in the Republican-controlled Senate, where White House lobbyists feel they have overcome earlier setbacks and achieved a majority for the president's program.

In the Senate Budget Committee, for example, Republicans who had been divided over Mr. Reagan's proposal united Tuesday and sent it to the Senate floor, where it is expected to win approval.

The focus on the vote in the House, meanwhile, has been on the need for Mr. Reagan to pick up the support of more than two dozen Democrats, and he has spent the last two weeks telephoning Democratic representatives around the country. Tuesday night's appeal was aimed no less specifically at them.

#### Democrats Lose Momentum

In the last few days, Democratic leaders have acknowledged that they lost momentum to Mr. Reagan and appeared close to losing the key House vote on the budget. On Tuesday the leaders were reported weighing a move to try to outflank Mr. Reagan by trimming back individual tax cuts in a way that would bring about a balanced budget next year.

Mr. Reagan has proposed deferring a balanced budget until 1984 so that the economy can be stimulated with his multibillion business and personal tax cuts.

Anticipating a fight over the tax

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Embargo Against Pretoria Proposed at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — African states submitted five resolutions to the UN Security Council on Wednesday calling for mandatory economic and political sanctions against South Africa for failing to grant independence to South-West Africa (Namibia).

The council, which has been debating the Namibia impasse for more than a week, scheduled another meeting for later Wednesday. It was not known when the sponsors of the resolutions — Niger, Tunisia and Uganda — would press for a vote on their proposals, expected to be vetoed by the United States, Britain and probably France.

These three, Canada and West Germany are the authors of an independence plan for Namibia that was endorsed by the Security Council in 1978. South Africa has so far balked at implementing the plan.

### Qadhafi-Kremlin Split Seen on Afghanistan

MOSCOW — Differences between the Soviet Union and Libya over Afghanistan have surfaced during a visit to Moscow by Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader. Arab diplomatic sources said Wednesday. They said Col. Qadhafi, who left Wednesday for Belgrade, appeared to have been upset by the way the Soviet press edited a reference to Afghanistan in a speech he made Monday at a Kremlin banquet. The Soviet presentation of the colonel's remarks appeared to be aimed at avoiding any suggestion that he favored Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

According to an official Libyan text of his speech, Col. Qadhafi said he wanted to discuss Afghanistan and "the need to ensure its independence and neutrality and to end all kinds of interference in its affairs from outside." But in the version that appeared in the Soviet press, he was reported as referring only to the need to discuss problems "including the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, without interference in its internal affairs."

### EEC Ends Partial Embargo on Sales to Russia

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community ended its partial embargo Wednesday on the sale of farm products to the Soviet Union.

An EEC spokesman said the embargo "had no purpose" since the Reagan administration decided last week to lift its embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. The sanctions were ordered after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The government of New Zealand also announced an end to its embargo of farm sales to the Soviet Union.

### Boston Routes Blocked in Protest at Cutbacks

BOSTON — Hundreds of demonstrators marched onto major highways Wednesday and blocked tunnels leading into the city in angry protests over Boston's drastic police and firefighting cutbacks prompted by the state's tax-cutting referendum.

A handful of police officers, armed with tear gas, attempted to control the demonstrators. The disruption plans, which were known by Boston and state police departments, were intended to build support from the suburbs for efforts to restore the police and fire funds.

The cutbacks took place April 10. Mayor Kevin H. White said the layoffs, the closing of stations and the deactivation of fire engines were necessary to save money in the face of a state ballot measure that limited property taxes to 24 percent.

### India Says U.S. Is Halting Nuclear Fuel Supply

NEW DELHI — The United States has told India that it can no longer supply nuclear fuel for the Tarapur atomic plant near Bombay, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said Wednesday.

He told Parliament the two countries were trying to determine how to end the 30-year nuclear cooperation agreement under which the United States was under contract to supply uranium for the American-built plant.

The U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Act prohibits the United States from supplying nuclear fuel or equipment to countries, such as India, that are not parties to the nonproliferation treaty or do not accept international safeguards on all nuclear installations. Mr. Rao said India's policy "is that we shall not be party to the

### Diplomat Reports Chaos in Afghan Province

NEW DELHI — Soviet and Afghan reinforcements have been rushed to eastern Afghanistan in an attempt to end chaos caused by Moslem rebels and Afghan Army defectors, Western diplomat said Wednesday.

The rebels, apparently operating in small, unrelated bands, have killed dozens of Soviet and Afghan Army officers and destroyed more than 100 vehicles in attacks on military convoys in Logar province over the last two weeks, the diplomat said.

Three units of Afghan regulars defected to anti-Soviet rebels with their weapons last Saturday in the province near the Pakistani border, the diplomat said. The number of men in the units was not known.

### Death Penalty Sought for Turkish Politician

ANKARA — A military prosecutor demanded the death sentence Wednesday for Alpaskan Turkes, leader of the extreme-right Nationalist Movement Party, on charges of fomenting revolution in Turkey.

In a 945-page indictment, the prosecutor demanded that 220 members of the outlawed movement and 15 of its executive committee members also be put to death. The indictment charged that Mr. Turkes and his colleagues incited class warfare and formed guerrilla units to overthrow the Turkish government.

Mr. Turkes is the first political party leader for whom the death sentence has been asked since the military overthrew the civilian government of Premier Suleyman Demirel last September.

### Paris Account Frozen in Iran Swindle Probe

PARIS — A French court Wednesday froze the Paris bank account of a black-market arms dealer accused of bilking the Iranian government of about \$56 million, possibly by accepting payment for a pledge involving nonexistent arms.

Francois Cheron, one of the French lawyers representing Iran, said that the next step was to return to court next week to seek permission to examine the account and trace the money. The court blocked the account for three months.

## Electronics Giant Answers a Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

50 plants, mainly in Europe. This process will continue for at least two more years, Philips reported a pretax loss of 233 million guilders in the Netherlands last year, which it attributed to overcapacity.

And so Philips hired workers in North America, Asia and Latin America last year for a net worldwide increase of 2,700 employees, while cutting jobs in Europe by 9,600.

#### 'Further Reductions'

By last Dec. 31, the company's worldwide work force had fallen to 371,600 from 376,900 a year before and from 397,000 in 1975, the company reported.

"I do not think there is a solution to the worker problem ... even if we have large-volume growth at Philips in the future, there will be further reductions in manpower," Mr. Rodenburg said bluntly, without specifying when and in what numbers the cuts would come.

The 62-year-old engineer quickly brushed off recent articles in European and U.S. business publications and declarations by union leaders that Philips' expansion in North America, Asia and Latin America is coming at the expense of Western Europe.

"Of course, we are in the U.S. and the Far East, but we have an enormous stake in Europe," he said. "We cannot do away with it and we will have to find ways of continuing to work here. Europe is very much part of our strategy to expand sales and improve earnings performance overall."

Union leaders question the sim-

ply do not trust the company anymore, which used to be a castle of goodness," said Aalko van de Ven, secretary of the Dutch metalworkers' union and a leading strategist for the electronics industry within the Geneva-based International Metalworkers' Federation.

A recent federation report on Philips that Mr. van de Ven helped to draft predicted that the company's strategy "means further reduction in employment [in Europe] through uncontrolled rationalization ... and constant deterioration in working conditions, such as work rhythm and work load."

It concluded that Philips' expansion in North America, Asia and Latin America "is being carried out at Europe's expense."

"It is the wrong policy, since Philips is losing its home market by cutting back so much," said Mr. van de Ven. "They could be lobbying harder for more help from the government and from the Common Market, although obviously, protection against imports would only help for a few years."

In a major effort to force Philips to change its policy, the union group has mounted a lobbying and public relations campaign aimed at developing regular consultations with the company regarding its future policies, including through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

At present, for example, the union federation is challenging the impending closure of a Philips factory in Helsinki on the grounds that Philips refused to comply with OECD guidelines calling for negotiations prior to plant closings. Even though only 248 workers are involved, the union wants headquarters-level talks — a demand that Philips and other multinational companies following the case are determined to block.

"The 'multinationals' federation has absolutely no mandate to speak for our workers worldwide, and we shall continue dealing with them on a local basis," said a Philips labor relations strategist, stressing that the Helsinki plant will be closed as planned next



Nico Rodenburg

It did not appear that the unions would — or could — carry their campaign much further. Indeed, few officials on either side even hinted at a flare-up of strike action. Last year a handful of workers protesting announced layoffs in the Netherlands briefly occupied the Philips light tower building overlooking Eindhoven.

"We wanted to show our teeth, but we are not as militant as they are in France," said Mr. van de Ven. In the opinion of Mr. Rodenburg, that statement meant "the unions have brains. I hope it will mean moderation in their demands, which should prove

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## House Democrats Consider Plan for Balancing Budget

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — House Democrats dangled the bait of a balanced 1982 budget before Congress on Tuesday in a desperate effort to outbid President Reagan for the support of conservatives in next week's House vote on the budget.

The plan, reported to be under "serious consideration" by some party leaders as a way to blunt Mr. Reagan's economic offensive in Congress, would defer any tax cut for individuals until 1983 and use the resulting revenues to erase most or all of the \$25.6-billion deficit anticipated by the Democrats' budget alternative.

The plan is based on an assumption that people want a balanced budget more than they want an across-the-board tax cut, an assumption that used to be Republican orthodoxy.

According to the deputy Democratic whip, Bill Alexander of Arkansas, people are looking now for "the kind of policy that will restore people's faith and confidence in Democratic wisdom and leadership."

### Speaker Cool to Initiative

The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, insisting that he did not mean to abandon hope for the Democrats' budget alternative in comments to reporters Monday, appeared cool to the balanced-budget initiative. But Rep. Alexander asked the Rules Committee to permit a vote on the proposal, and the Democratic chairman of the Budget Committee, James R. Jones of Oklahoma, said that he was seriously considering including it in an omnibus amendment that he will propose on the House floor.

### Spanish Officer Gets Jail on Arms Charge

MADRID — A Spanish military court has sentenced an army officer to six years in prison for unauthorized possession of arms after he was found guilty of making 94 pen pistols in this regimental workshop. His lawyers said he would appeal.

The tribunal recommended Tuesday that Lt. Col. Alejandro Molinero Camara serve only one year as the weapons "bordered on the inefficient." He was also sentenced to six months in prison for defrauding the state. It was not clear whether the terms were to be served consecutively.

With the Republican revolt quelled, the Senate Budget Committee voted 15-6 to approve a \$699.1-billion spending blueprint for fiscal 1982, including a \$48.8-billion deficit, that was drafted to accommodate Mr. Reagan's overall economic program.

Revised Reagan Plan

It is basically the same package that was rejected by the committee earlier this month, except for theoretical economies that have the effect of reducing projected spending levels and deficits by \$5.1 billion in 1982, \$31.5 billion in 1983, and \$44.7 billion in 1984.

In the House, the Democrats gave themselves one more day to try to come up with sweeteners for their budget alternative, which will probably include some increase in defense spending over what was recommended by the House Budget Committee. They also postponed House action on the budget until next week.

As it stands, the Democrats' \$714.5-billion budget proposal shifts some money from defense to social programs and anticipates less of a tax cut than Mr. Reagan recommended, resulting in a lower deficit. But the Republicans, joined by some conservative Democrats, have countered with a revised \$689-billion budget of their own, including a deficit lower than Mr. Reagan's.

Mr. Reagan has projected a \$45-billion deficit, and his House supporters would trim it back to \$38.9 billion. The Democratic alternative anticipates a deficit of \$25.6 billion.

The issue is expected to be decided by conservative Democrats. The minority leader, Robert H. Michel, an Illinois Republican, predicted Tuesday that 26 of the 44 members of the Democrats' conservative caucus would vote for the revised Reagan budget, with 13 more "waverers." If there are no Republican defections, 27 Democratic switches could carry the day for Mr. Reagan. Rep. Michel said he would be surprised if there were more than three Republican defections.



**FREE RIDE** — The space shuttle Columbia is returned to the Kennedy Space Center attached to a NASA 747 jumbo jet after a trip from its landing field in California. The reusable rocket plane will be prepared for a four-day mission in September or October.

## Panel Clears Reagan's Weapons Budget

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's record peacetime military budget easily cleared its first congressional hurdle on Tuesday as the Senate Armed Services Committee authorized \$136.4 billion for weapons — practically all the money Mr. Reagan had asked for.

Funds for other items, such as paying military personnel and building airfields, will be handled in separate legislation, pushing the total for the military near the \$222 billion requested for the fiscal year 1982.

The committee chairman, Sen. John G. Tower, acknowledged that he had rushed the bill through. He said he did so in hopes of staving off cuts that he believed senators would try to make later in the year.

As for future manning problems, such as finding enough skilled sailors to run all the new ships being ordered, Sen. Tower, a Texas Republican, said he thought that "ultimately we're going to have to go back to Selective Service" — meaning the draft.

All told, the committee cut only \$11.1 million from the total that

Mr. Reagan had requested for ships, tanks, planes and other weaponry. But it redistributed millions among the Pentagon's various accounts.

Losing out in the shuffle were the Army's anti-aircraft Patriot missile, which has run into technical problems; the Navy's 10th Trident missile submarine, because of construction problems at the Electric Boat shipyard; and the Air Force's CX cargo plane.

### Crucial Need

Sen. Tower said the Air Force could not satisfy the Armed Services Committee that it had a clear idea of what kind of plane it would build under the CX program. He asserted that there was a crucial need for such planes to airlift material to distant trouble spots such as the Gulf, but that the CX still did not seem to fit the bill.

The chief beneficiaries as the committee redistributed money among the Pentagon's accounts were the Army National Guard and the Navy Reserve.

The guard was authorized to buy 12 A-7K fighter-bombers and 12 C-130H transport planes that the administration did not request.

The Navy Reserve, under the committee bill, would get 12 C-9 transports and two P-3C anti-submarine planes.

The committee approved most of the major requests in the Reagan military budget, including \$2.4 billion for the sharply disputed MX land missile, with the proviso that the money not be spent until the administration tells Congress how the weapon would be deployed.

Two Republican senators, Jake Garn of Utah and Paul Laxalt of Nevada, said again on Tuesday that they opposed the Air Force plan to deploy the MX in their states. A better idea, they maintained, would be to put the MX missiles in existing Minuteman silos in the Northwest and protect them with a new anti-ballistic missile system.

Also approved was \$2.2 billion to build a new bomber, probably an updated version of the B-1 that President Jimmy Carter canceled in 1977; \$2 billion for 120 Air Force F-16 fighter-bombers; \$1.98 billion for 58 Navy F-18 fighters; and \$1 billion for 720 Army XM-1 tanks.

## Vagueness of Reports Frustrates Inquiry Into 'Refugee Massacre' in El Salvador

By Loren Jenkins

SAN SALVADOR — In El Salvador, a land of gratuitous kidnappings and incessant assassinations, stories of atrocities, rumored or real, have become a normal part of life.

Over the last year and a half, 16,000 people have been killed, and in such a climate of horror, it has become possible to believe almost anything. Any street rumor or report heard on foreign or clandestine radios gains a stature that no amount of official denials can shake.

Nowhere has this been more evident than the reports in recent weeks of a massacre of 1,500 Salvadoran refugees sealed in an isolated cave by government soldiers somewhere in the mountainous north along the border with Honduras.

### Vague Reports

The vagueness of the reports has defied investigations that might establish whether there is any truth in the claims, which El Salvador's government has denounced as "a lie orchestrated by the international propaganda machine" of the leftist rebels it is combating in the countryside.

The first account apparently came from Honduran church and human rights groups. It claimed that in late March, Salvadoran troops had either bombed or dynamited shut the entrance to a cave where 1,500 refugees had sought shelter. The initial report from Honduras identified the cave as Cueva Pintada (Painted Cave) and said it lay between the towns of Yareta and Santa Helena.

But according to the official Index of Geographic Locations of El Salvador, which lists not only the smallest hamlets but also prominent geologic features such as caves and rivers, there is no record of a Cueva Pintada, which, to accommodate 1,500 persons, would have to be a major, and thus known, cavern.

The index also shows no Yareta. It does list 27 villages called Santa Helena, though 23 are far from any borders. Four are in Santa Ana province — on the Guatemalan, not Honduran, frontier.

### Rebel Radio

A second report, broadcast on the rebels' clandestine radio, said that the massacre had occurred in a cave near the town of Yareta, in Morazan province, one of the strongholds of the leftist guerrillas along the Honduran border.

Maps and the index show that there is a Yareta. It is not in Morazan, however, but to the southeast in the province of La Unión. Though the province does border

Honduras, Yareta is not near the border and is in an area not noted for caves.

Continued reports of the alleged massacre, now broadcast by Havana radio and taken up by human rights groups, repeated that the incident occurred in Morazan, prompting U.S. officials in El Salvador to try to check it.

### 'A Fallacy'

The Salvadoran armed forces provided facilities and security for a U.S. Embassy official to go to northern Morazan, where the cave is still thought to be.

The vice consul, who visited the area two weeks ago, reported that his talks with people in several towns in the area — but not in Yareta — turned up no evidence to corroborate the massacre reports. He said he could not pinpoint the exact area where the incident was supposed to have occurred.

Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, who has been accused by many of either ordering or tolerating brutal excesses by his troops in the countryside, denounced the allegations as "a fallacy, a lie of the orchestrated propaganda machine of the subversives to distort international opinion."

His denials, and allegations that the charges are part of an international propaganda campaign, tend

to echo the Reagan administration's belief that world Communism is conspiring to give the Salvadoran government and its U.S. backers a bad name. But past reports of massacres, similarly denied by the government, have proved to have had at least a grain of truth.

Although Col. Garcia heatedly denied international human rights reports last spring that as many as 600 Salvadorans fleeing over the Sumpul River into Honduras had been shot by government troops, he later acknowledged that some people had been killed, but not in such "industrial quantities." Last month, a Salvadoran Cabinet minister visiting Washington told reporters that 135 Salvadorans had been killed.

Meanwhile, the National Catholic News Service issued a release last week "confirming the massacre of displaced persons on April 4-5 at Cueva Sentada." The release, which said its information had come from a priest in the region, stated that "a large number" of Salvadorans trying to flee into Honduras died when strafing Salvadoran government aircraft forced them "to seek cover inside a cave and surrounding underbrush."

Soldiers sealed off the cave entrance, the release said, and threw tear gas bombs inside. "In two days," it said, many of the refugees "were dead from asphyxiation. Those who tried to escape were killed by gunfire." The release quoted another source as saying that 150 persons died.

## CIA Director Sees Increase In Terrorism

Reuters

WASHINGTON — CIA Director William Casey has predicted an increase in international terrorism and warned that Americans abroad would be the main targets.

Mr. Casey said at the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday that instability was increasing in the world, breeding terrorism.

"One form of instability that I'm afraid we'll see more of around the world is terrorism — hijacking, hostage-taking, kidnapping, assassination, bombing, armed attack, sniping and coercive threats of all kinds, mindless acts of violence designed to create a political impact regardless of the innocence of the victims," he said.

Mr. Casey said Americans working abroad were the primary targets of international terrorists. Two out of every five incidents involved U.S. citizens or property. The targets, he said, were usually businessmen or diplomats.

Latin America and the Middle East were the main trouble spots, Mr. Casey said, with Western Europe not far behind.

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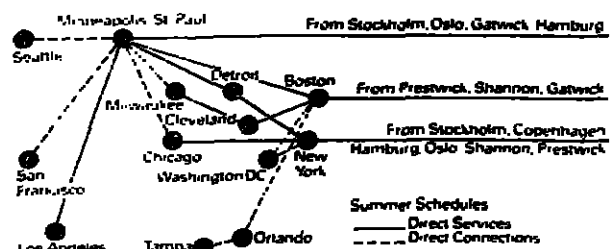
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Theater in England

# Disappointing 'Merchant of Venice'

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — If you believe that the Merchant of Venice is a play about a Jewish moneylender, you are in for a disappointment. The play is not a study of anti-Semitism, as it has been for so long. It is a play about a man who is a Jew, but who is not anti-Semitic. It is a play about a man who is a Jew, but who is not anti-Semitic.

Life is a play, and the Merchant of Venice is a play about a man who is a Jew, but who is not anti-Semitic. It is a play about a man who is a Jew, but who is not anti-Semitic.

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to hallmark the next three hours. Thus we have a Bassanio (Jonathan Hyde) camping around in pale grey satin as if awaiting an untimely rebuff for Sir Andrew Agincourt, while Tom Wilkinson's Antonio looks incapable of finding his way around the Venice courtroom, let alone of sending merchant ships across the known world. Lady Bunt as Jessica seems to be a heavy German actress, mysteriously absent at the moment of her arrival in Belmont, a country she apparently resented for its falling leaves and a mistress so obsessed by the three caskets that she stares at them as though they contained the ashes rather than the identity of her future husband.

Any production of the Merchant today has surely to take some sort of a stand, however vague, on the issues of anti-Semitism and homosexuality raised by the text; this production is all too characteristically summed up by a page in the Stratford program given over to a stunningly boring letter from Barton in which he defends his choice of play on the ground that it is good and therefore people had better continue staging it. The outcome is an archly coy evening interrupted by the kind of deadly jokiness whereby Portia's handmaidens signal her supposed madness in going to Venice by screwing fingers into their temples, a device abandoned decades ago by even the most amateur of comedians.

The other Belmont scenes are played so lazily that you suspect Portia of putting butter on her meringue, while Venice so lacks mercantile vitality and power that it is difficult to tell Lorenzo from Gratiano, let alone Salerio from Solanio. The success here is that in a better production Shylock's Shylock would have a great deal going for it, not least his ultimate understated resignation to alien courtroom tricks; similarly Sinead C...

## U.S. Museums Buy A Work by Poussin

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Two Southern California museums have announced the purchase of "The Holy Family," a painting by the 17th-century French classicist Nicolas Poussin, for \$4 million. The joint purchase was made over the weekend by the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu and the Norton Simon Museum in Pasadena, with each to show it for a three-month period initially. The two museums will thereafter exchange the painting once a year.

## Wine

# Jeroboam of '61 Chateau Petrus Fetches \$13,000 at Auction

By Terry Robards

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The affliction known among oenophiles as auction fever usually arrives in the spring and sets off frenzied bidding for table wines at astronomical prices. This year is proving to be no exception. A jeroboam, equal to six single bottles, of Chateau Petrus 1961 sold for \$13,000 at an auction held by Christie's last Saturday in Chicago.

Believed to be the largest amount paid for a bottle of Petrus of any size, it met with astonishment among some of the high rollers who attend such sales. Large bottles are worth more than multiples of the same wines in standard bottles, and \$13,000 for a jeroboam works out to \$2,167 for each of the six single bottles it contains — far more than any bottle of Petrus 1961 has brought.

The willingness of a New York bidder, who was said to be acting as an agent for an unidentified collector, to pay that much suggested that the market for unusual bottles of relatively scarce wine had not cooled despite predictions in the trade that the soaring prices experienced in recent years could not continue.

Many consumers and wine dealers view the trend with alarm for it tends to inflate the entire market. "This gives people abroad an unrealistic idea of what wine is worth," said Bernard Fradin of Quality House, a Manhattan wine shop. "When they see wine going at astronomical prices like that, they start asking themselves why they shouldn't be charging more."

Fradin, who said he sold the last of his Petrus '61 last fall for \$75 a bottle, added, "That's a realistic look at the value of that wine." Morrell & Co. offers Petrus 1961 for \$325 a bottle, and Sherry-Lehmann has the same wine available for \$395.

Prices for the Petrus '61 fluctuated wildly during the Chicago sale. Three-bottle lots went for as little as \$850, or \$283 a bottle, and as much as \$2,300, or \$767 a bottle. A 12-bottle case went for \$5,800, or \$483 a bottle.

Chateau Lafite-Rothschild, which is often the price leader at auctions, was somewhat lower. A 12-bottle case of Lafite 1961, for example, brought \$2,400, and the \$500 paid for a single bottle of Lafite 1961 seemed like a bargain relative to the prices paid for Petrus.

If anything, the bidding for the Petrus indicated that the attention of collectors had shifted from the fragile relics of the last century and toward the more drinkable 20th-century wines. The 1961 vintage is widely regarded as one of the two or three best of the century in Bordeaux, and Petrus is one of the best of those.

One reason that the fever rages so intensely in the United States is that few wine auctions are held. Because of restrictive beverage-control laws in all 50 states, such auctions are difficult to organize and conduct. The Chicago sale by Christie's was its first in the United States. It had originally been scheduled for New York last December but was postponed and moved after three New York retailers filed court challenges, arguing that it would be illegal. In contrast, Christie's holds wine sales weekly in London, where a free auction market prevails, conditions are calmer and the prices often somewhat lower.

EPERNAY, France — French Champagne producers have been seriously hurt by a spring frost that apparently will result in higher prices for their sparkling wine, the producers' federation said Tuesday.

The Interprofessional Committee of Champagne Wines said the cold weather had severely affected 15 to 20 percent of the Champagne vineyards and that up to 80 percent of the potential crop had been wiped out in some vineyards.

The Champagne production has been markedly reduced in recent years and prices have soared by 50 percent in the last two years. In view of their dwindling stocks in the last few years, Champagne producers have boosted prices and cut back deliveries in a bid to slow sales. The strategy was successful last year, when sales declined by 4.2 percent.

## Jazz

# Clark Terry: School of Hard Knocks Led to University of Ellingtonia

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The only instrumentalist to have been featured extensively with both Count Basie and Duke Ellington, Clark Terry has a style on the trumpet and flugelhorn that is full of technical wizardry, swing and joy.

"I was making \$110 a week with Basie," Terry said with a smile that revealed his own strength more than tolerance for the weakness of others. "This was in the '50s, we paid our own hotel bills. He gave me a raise to \$125 but when I told him I was leaving to go with Duke he took the raise back for the last two weeks." Terry demonstrated a stylish *bras d'honneur*, and continued:

"Although I always tell my students that if they want a lesson in how to swing they should listen to Count Basie, going from Basie to Duke was definitely a step up. From the school of hard knocks to the University of Ellingtonia. That man was class and knowledge and you learned just by osmosis."

Since leaving Ellington, Terry has spent most of his time traveling around the United States conducting seminars, workshops, clinics and band camps. He is currently touring Europe with a succession of small all-star combinations, and will be back in July leading a band of Basie alumni.

A big band is the most natural frame for his robust sound and he puts one together whenever economics permit. Leading a big band in the post-big-band era is a "labor of love," he said. "It's also called stupid."

Last year, old pro Terry decided that leading a big band staffed with old pros was even more stupid than necessary. "I used to figure that it made more sense to hire people the audience was familiar with. But I always ended up with the same problems — star-eyes and complacency. You have to beg the guys to get up in the morning, to be on the bus on time and for decorum on the bandstand. Then you have to pay them a lot too."

From his work with jazz students, Terry knew it was possible to have competence along with enthusiasm and discipline, so last year he mailed a form letter to colleges with jazz programs asking

them to send him resumes, photos and demo tapes of their outstanding students. He got more than 200 replies and listened to the tapes for a week before casting the band.

He brought them all to New York and paid their hotel and food bills for 10 days while they rehearsed. Under 25, mostly white and extremely polished, it was what he calls a "hand-made band."

He paid \$400 a week per man (including a woman on baritone sax), but he was hurt more than surprised when a Spanish critic who "listened with his eyes rather than his ears" wrote an article headed "Clark Terry Economizing," and he is expecting to be rapped for the small percentage of blacks.

He is pleased to explain: "The number of college-age kids who can play their butts off is amazingly high, but it's very difficult to find young blacks who are motivated enough to learn the craft of jazz. I've often asked black high school students how many of them have ever heard of Duke Ellington. Even in ghettos the response is meager. But when you ask them about the Beatles they all raise their hands and shout 'Yeah!' They are victims of the media and the record companies."

Terry has written several method books, and he is good at explaining what can be explained

about jazz. From his enthusiastic reaction after a journalist's 5-year-old son demonstrated his knowledge of paradiddles, you can see that he loves children. And from the worshipful looks in the eyes of many of the members of his recent young band, you can see what they think of him.

Clark Terry communicates by example that this music can be a livelihood and that it can still be fun when you are a grandparent (he will be 61 this year).

"Every time I take my horn out of the case I feel privileged. I like to think I have the same enthusiasm as those kids. Jazz has been good to me. I have two houses paid for [one in New York, one near Atlantic City] and I don't owe the government any money. I think there are a lot of people who envy what I do."

Clark Terry on tour: Bern, May 3 (with Oscar Peterson and Zoot Sims); Paris (Palais des Congres), May 4 (with Peterson and Sims); Stockholm, May 5; Vasteras (Sweden), May 6; Britain, May 7-11; Stuttgart, May 12; Basel, May 16; Hannover, May 17; Munich, May 18; Frankfurt, May 21; Helsinki, May 25; Oslo, May 26. His July tour with the Basie alumni includes the North Sea festival at the Hague July 12, the Nice jazz festival, July 14-15 and 20, and the Fori, Finland, festival July 10-11.



Clark Terry: "I feel privileged."

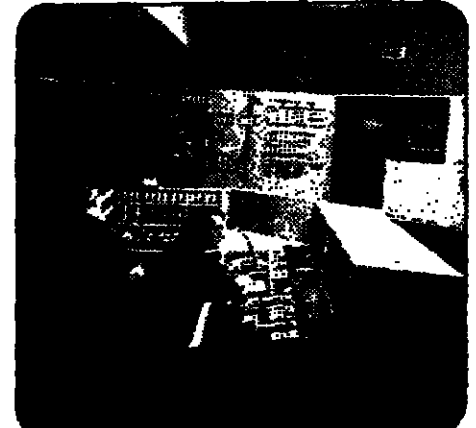
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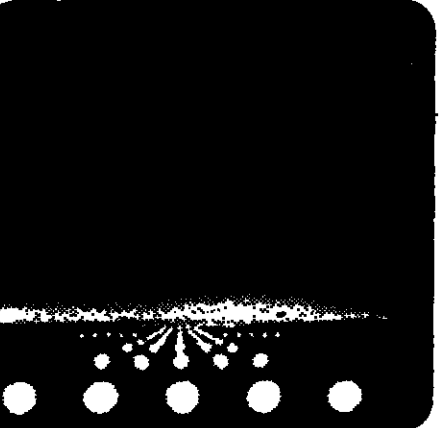
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## Bonn Says 'No' to the Saudis

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's decision not to sell tanks, armored vehicles and self-propelled guns to Saudi Arabia sets him apart from the leaders of the West's other major arms exporters. Judging by the recent performances of Jimmy Carter and President Reagan, and the discreet eagerness of France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, one could easily have jumped to the conclusion that a Saudi Arabian request for sophisticated weaponry was irresistible. But Mr. Schmidt's decision not to sell to the Saudis, although it seems to reflect domestic politics more than morality or alliance interests, proves that resistance is possible.

It is not easy, though. The Saudis pump more than a third of OPEC's oil, and OPEC supplies the EEC with more than 85 percent of its crude imports. As a result of their fabulous oil wealth, the Saudis can pay for their weapons in cash or even more valuable kind. And the Saudis are staunch anti-Communists, so supplying them with arms can be rationalized as a contribution to defending Western interests in the Gulf.

But Chancellor Schmidt has a special problem. There is no guarantee that arms sold to Saudi Arabia won't be used to kill Jews. No one should need reminding about the moral implications of that. On the other hand, West Germany gets 27 percent of its imported oil from Saudi Arabia, it has \$6.3 billion in loans outstanding from the kingdom, and its businessmen are pining for a share of the \$233 billion in industrial development projected by the Saudis over the next

five years. Small wonder, then, that a West German oil executive would say, as reported by New York Times correspondent John Vinocur, that "We can't stick our head in the sand if a country like Saudi Arabia asks us to contribute to its security. Or similarly, that Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party would say, "You just can't give an ice-cold no to the Saudis' wishes."

An ice-cold no? Mr. Schmidt painstakingly avoided that. But he was able to deliver, at least, a nuanced no. The world is complex and interdependent, but that does not mean that West Germany — or France, or the United States — can never say no to the Saudis. Interdependence is a key word. Saudi Arabia is also dependent on West Germany and its allies as major customers for its oil, as the source of technology for its development and as its ultimate line of defense against the Soviet Union. If the NATO allies and Japan permit themselves to be played off against one another by the Saudis and other oil producers, they certainly can be manipulated. But when something as important to the alliance as the Gulf's oil is concerned, a cohesive, joint policy is required.

Additional advanced weapons should be introduced by Western countries into the Middle East, which is already a cockpit of violence, only if it is in the alliance's clear interest. And the alliance does have the clout to say no, as long as its individual members have the will. West Germany has shown, for the moment, that it does.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Salvadoran Peace Talks

Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, the West German figure who follows these things, has been trying to build a negotiation in El Salvador, and again Mexico and Venezuela are seeking to launch a peace initiative. Dr. Wischnewski, whose party, the Social Democrats, is much enamored of the El Salvadoran left, seems a long shot. Mexico and Venezuela, especially when taken together, have impressive credentials. They have access — Mexico leans to the opposition and Venezuela to the junta — and a direct interest in a peaceful outcome. They evidently agree on the Zimbabwe precedent of external mediation followed by elections.

Concerned outsiders would be doing less than their duty if they did not try to open up a negotiating path. It does not seem far-fetched, moreover, that the civilian leaders of the parties, Napoleon Duarte for the junta and Guillermo Ungo of the opposition, might make up: They ran on the same ticket in 1972 and served in the government together as recently as 1979. The relevant question is perhaps whether either of them could carry their respective military partners. An answer requires more probing.

There is a tougher question for the United States: Why not support negotiations? The administration suggests that the call for negotiations is a tactic designed to embarrass the junta, whose civilian members at least

now pin their claim to legitimacy on elections scheduled for next year. To some extent, the call for negotiations is precisely such a tactic. But it is not only that. The administration should not get in a box where it would be encouraging the junta to impede negotiations largely so that the United States can win a splashy victory over international Communism, assuming that is feasible. There is a fine line between forcing the junta into negotiations that its more moderate members would resist, and, by careless U.S. support, inviting the hard-line members to resist negotiations that the moderates might prefer. In any event, if the United States is to stay on the elections track, it must ensure that junta-run elections will be free and fair enough to win general respect — a tall order.

In the interim, the administration has an urgent task that, it insists, gives it no qualms: Get the junta to control the death squads operating under its right wing. Some progress in pressing investigations into the deaths of Americans and others has been reported, but it is only a taste. This is the single issue on which the play of forces within El Salvador most critically hinges. It is the issue on which congressional support of the administration is, precariously, balanced. Cut right-wing terror and the whole prospect in El Salvador will change.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Gift to Bobby Sands

On the question of principle, Britain's Prime Minister Thatcher is right in refusing to yield political status to Bobby Sands, the Irish Republican Army hunger striker. But this dying young man has made it appear that her stubbornness, rather than his own, is the source of a fearful conflict already ravaging Northern Ireland. For that, Mrs. Thatcher is partly to blame. By appearing unfeeling and unresponsive, she and her government are providing Bobby Sands with a deathbed gift — the crown of martyrdom.

It is the dream of a unified Ireland, partitioned by Britain in 1921 to preserve Protestant rule, that nourishes the Irish Republican Army, giving recruits like Bobby Sands the will to die.

He was sentenced to 14 years in the Maze prison near Belfast for a firearms offense; other IRA guerrillas have maimed and killed, soiling their cause by repugnant means. To declare that these crimes are somehow lessened because the aim was political would be a debase justice and open the way to still more violence. No such status has been accorded IRA prisoners in the Irish Republic, and the IRA demand finds no support from Amnesty International or the European Commission on Human Rights.

But there are other areas where the British could honorably yield. On the petty question

of prison clothing, for example: Why shouldn't protesters be allowed civilian clothes provided by their families instead of by prison officials? Isn't it time that the British government heeded appeals for reforms of a harsh criminal justice system imposed on the province in 1977? And when will Mrs. Thatcher report more fully on her talks in Dublin about new forms of association between the two Irelands?

Her inflexibility is augmented by a starchy tone. It was typified by Mrs. Thatcher's refusal to meet with three members of the Irish Parliament who had just visited Mr. Sands: "It is not my habit or custom," she said, "to meet MPs from a foreign country about a citizen of the United Kingdom resident in the United Kingdom." Hauteur like that is calculated to bring out the nationalist worst in the Irish.

By stressing only what Britain won't do, Mrs. Thatcher has sadly allowed the initiative to pass to a minuscule army of implacable nationalists. Having elected a dying hunger striker to Parliament, the IRA and its supporters are now poised to elect another prisoner as Bobby Sands's successor. It is a nightmare that won't go away; it will take courage, but also compassion, to end it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

**Pretoria: Sweden's Anathema**  
If a Swedish member of parliament takes a trip to Vietnam, Cuba or Cambodia he need not expect a storm of disgust on his return to Stockholm, however dubious the reputation and conduct of those states might be. South Africa, where five such Swedish representatives have just been, is apparently another

matter, having become the demonstration par excellence of the Swedes' moral urge to reform the world. To Social-Democrat leader Palme, for instance, the Pretoria government is the pure embodiment of evil and even the present coalition passed a law forbidding investment in the South African Republic.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

TOPEKA, Kan. — On the eve of the Republican state convention, Mrs. W.E. Stanley, wife of a former governor, states that Gov. E. Hoch tried to kiss her while she was making an official report to him into the executive office as a member of the state Board of Charities. The story has created a sensation, and may prevent Mr. Hoch's renomination. Mr. Hoch, ever since his election, has been a conspicuous figure in American politics, acquiring a national prominence as a reformer. As governor of Kansas, he has made many bitter enemies. He is noted for his frank

### Fifty Years Ago

PARIS — Branding the French theater as "absolutely dead," George Bernard Shaw unburdened himself here last night of his disgust with French art in general, which he declared to be "pretty hopeless." But he avowed his fondness for Paris, despite its artistic shortcomings. "The Flâneurs," he added, "who are doing my 'The Apple Cart,' have no conception of what the play is about. Mlle. Falconetti, who did a motion picture version of 'St. Joan,' showed in every facial movement that some director somewhere was telling her what to do." Of Gustav Mahler, however, Mr. Shaw said, "The French have imposed on us a



"The Coach Said He Would Give Clear Signals."

## Baby Food: A Poisoned Debate

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — Mother's milk has been the subject of plenty of good-humored jokes. Barring a last-minute hitch, it is now about to get enshrined in a trail-blazing international code at the annual assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) which begins here next week.

The code has been drafted by WHO over the last year, with strong encouragement from Unicef, the UN Children's Fund. It solidly endorses the medical value of breast feeding, and bans direct advertising of breast milk substitutes.

After a vitriolic press debate, several well-publicized libel cases, and a boycott of Nestlé products in the United States, this is probably the single most emotive issue before any UN specialized agency. But behind the polemic, the last year's exhaustive discussions have clearly established the following:

- As many as 15 million infants die each year in developing countries, slipping quietly away on mud floors under the combined weight of malnutrition, and common disease like measles and whooping cough.

- Whichever way one looks at it, the statistic shames us all in a world which can achieve marvels like the space shuttle.

- Medical opinion is agreed that breast milk contains hitherto unsuspected properties of immunization against disease, even common diarrhea.

- It is now established that the unrestrained promotion of baby foods in developing countries has not only discouraged breast-feeding, but has actually increased the health risks when sold to illiterate mothers who cannot read instructions, and in areas where it is mixed with impure water.

- At the same time, baby foods when properly used have an important role to play where mothers are physically unable to breast-feed or need to complement breast milk, and when working mothers do not have the time to breast-feed.

### Not Surprising

It is hardly surprising that in attempting to reconcile these four principles, the WHO code has ended up by pleasing neither the baby foods industry, nor its critics.

The industry's umbrella group, the International Council for Infant Food Industries (ICIFI) agreed to stop advertising in developing countries at a meeting here in October, 1979. But U.S. companies are now crying foul, complaining that the code is too restrictive. At the same time, one hears complaints that WHO and Unicef may be exceeding their mandate and infringing national jurisdiction in pushing the code.

In the other corner, critics of the industry are bitter because they feel the code is too loose: Although it bans direct "advertising," it does allow the companies to continue sending out "informa-

tion" on their products — a hazy distinction, and one that could be used to give WHO's medical seal of approval to baby foods.

The critics — a worldwide coalition of churches, and consumer groups — have already started to document alleged advertising in breach of the 1979 agreement, and they make no promise to lift the Nestlé boycott in the United States. Another is currently under way in Sweden.

So poisoned has this debate become that there is now a real possibility that the WHO code may fail to pass next week's assembly meeting. This would be a tragedy — for health, for the WHO, and for private industry.

For example, take WHO: It is not true to say that the code lies outside the agency's mandate. Last year's assembly unanimously endorsed the principle of the code. Of course it is restrictive, but then so was the triumphant campaign to eradicate smallpox, which trampled all over national frontiers and prejudices. That 10-year program cost \$312 million, but the saving from vaccination procedures — let alone from the insidious drain of the actual illness — is put at \$1 billion a year. Today's unhealthy world needs more such initiatives from WHO, not less.

### Free Trade

Then there are the companies — and, at their shoulder, governments like the United States which are committed to free, unrestricted trade. Put into perspective, however, the code is as remarkable for what it does not say as for what it does. It does not enjoin the companies to sell through government outlets or restrict sales across the counter. It does not stop the sending of "educational" material to the medical profession.

In addition, it is — in its present form — a recommendation, not legally binding. In other words, it is up to the governments of the Third World to apply it or not. To suggest they should not be free to do this is arrogant — particularly as private industry submits to a host of curbs and quality controls in Western countries, where the level of health is far higher.

### Why the Concern?

So why the concern? Mainly, it appears, because the code applies universally. Although the principal problem is in developing countries, the campaigners are already training their sights on Western countries — the high rate of infant mortality among ethnic minorities like Indians and Eskimos, and the fact that as many as 25 percent of all Western babies may be overweight because they are weaned too quickly from breast milk.

The value of breast milk is not limited to the Third World: But any such extension of the code in the West would clearly threaten the companies' most lucrative market.

Furthermore, the code sharply exposes the shadowy notion of corporate responsibility. Can companies be expected to answer for the misuse of their product, or the social conditions in which it is used? Critics say yes — if they have promoted it vigorously. The companies say no: And in this they are supported by the drug industry, which will again be urged by WHO here next week to restrict its sales of expensive Western drugs in the Third World to 190 "essential" drugs, and by tobacco giants, which are eager to exploit the less restrictive Third World market —

health is lower and the risks from lung disease higher.

But while these aspects of the baby foods code may promise a growing thicket of curbs, it also points to opportunities for private industry. Instead of the invasive heard in other UN agencies, WHO holds out the possibility of a partnership with industry in meeting the health needs of the Third World, and overcoming such mass killers as malaria, malnutrition, and water-borne diseases.

The success of the baby foods code would point in the right direction. Its rejection would be a major setback.

(©1981, International Herald Tribune)

## Wrong Signal From Reagan?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In an interview with The Washington Post on March 27, President Reagan said he wanted to keep his campaign promise to lift the grain embargo against the Soviet Union, but didn't see how he could do it "without sending the wrong signal."

A month later, he lifted the embargo. What about the signal?

No problem. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige said on ABC's "Issues and Answers" last weekend, adding: "It was not [Reagan's] embargo in the first place. It was Jimmy Carter's." As for the something-for-nothing argument raised by many critics of the move, Mr. Baldrige maintained the president "never stated it would take a quid pro quo. The fact is he didn't think it was an effective enough tool."

### Timing

Now if that's all there was to it, you could argue, as both Mr. Baldrige and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. have done, that the Russians are getting — in other words — the message of a new Reagan-style toughness and are getting it from the big defense buildup, for example, and the hard line on El Salvador and the Gulf.

But that's most definitely not all there was to the administration's lifting of the grain embargo. Examine its context and timing, and the way at least some independent experts think it is likely to be read by the Russians. The lifting of the embargo then takes its place alongside the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia as further disturbing evidence of the administration's continuing inability to deal coherently and consistently with the making of foreign policy decisions.

Had the administration simply treated the lifting of the embargo as a campaign commitment, pure and simple, and an impediment to

## Shadow of Coup Bid Falls on Gibraltar

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — The chill which has overcome Spanish politics since the Feb. 23 coup attempt has reached as far south as Gibraltar. Hopes for a final settlement on the last colony on European soil, which ran high a year ago as Spanish and British negotiators signed an initial agreement calling for the reopening of the border between the crown colony and Spain, are now considerably dimmer.

The aborted military coup has decisively affected the behavior of Spanish politicians, in government as well as in the opposition. The week response to the putsch has been accompanied by a heightened sensitivity to the military's wishes and concerns. The coup, in itself, may have failed, but Spanish politics have, since then, evolved in many of the very directions advocated by its backers, from a slow-down in the regional devolution process to direct military involvement in the anti-terrorist effort in the Basque Country.

### Compromise

National sovereignty, which stands foremost among military concerns in relation to the self-government scheme being applied to the regions, is also crucial to the Gibraltar debate. And few observers here believe that Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the new premier, will accede to any compromise to reopening the border — sealed by Gen. Francisco Franco in 1969 — which would smack of a first step toward abandoning Spain's three-centuries-old claim to the chunk of its territory occupied by Britain in 1704.

More important perhaps than Spain's own attitude is the renewed distrust of Spanish intentions among the Gibraltarians themselves.

Today's Gibraltarians are not of Spanish descent. They came from a mixed stock of Mediterranean immigrants brought in by the British after they had expelled the original Spanish dwellers. For that reason, Spain has maintained that Gibraltarians have no right to self-determination in the decolonizing process, since they form the "artificial" population of what remains basically a naval base. The UN has upheld that Spanish claim, asserting that "restoration of national integrity," and not self-determination, is to form the grounds of a solution to the colonial problem.

### Impact Felt

Britain, however, has steadfastly defended the interests and wishes of Gibraltarians, who are loyal British subjects. And the Feb. 23 incident in Madrid has created a powerful impact on the Rock, bringing back old fears of authoritarian, authoritarian Spanish rule over Gibraltar.

There have been no official statements by Gibraltar officials, but in private they say, with some satisfaction, that the televised

spectacle of Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero shouting and brandishing his handgun on the floor of Madrid's Chamber of Deputies was "living proof" to the London authorities of the Gibraltarians' assertion that civil liberties were not yet safely installed in Spain, and that any British compromise on the sovereignty issue would seriously jeopardize the Rock's inhabitants.

With reluctance quite apparent on both sides, it becomes hard to forecast tangible results for the mission undertaken by members of the select Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Commons, who have just arrived in Madrid to find out why negotiations have stalled since April, 1980.

The reopening of the border was but one aspect of the agreement signed in Lisbon a year ago, but a crucial one. Spanish officials assert that they won't accede to it if the discriminatory status accorded to Spanish workers and merchants in Gibraltar before 1969 is not reversed. Sir Joshua Hassan, the Rock's prime minister, asserts that old limitations will be lifted. This may not be enough to convince the Madrid government to move ahead. Spanish officials, with an eye on the military, are wary of any solution that will give the impression that they are giving in to Britain's every wish with nothing substantial in return.

### Emotional Issue

The whole issue, an emotional one for Spaniards and Gibraltarians, is now enmeshed in wider international implications. There is the question of Spain's eventual entrance into the EEC, thought to be a positive factor for a final Gibraltar solution. But this remains, now more than ever, a future proposition, something to be seen in 1984 at the earliest. Then there is the intriguing decision by Mr. Calvo Sotelo to press ahead for a very swift integration in NATO, scheduled for next fall: The Spanish premier has made no mention of Gibraltar, despite the fact that a NATO base already exists there and that Spanish politicians have long made it a pre-condition to NATO membership to reach at least a partial solution of the problem of the Rock.

Apparently, Spain is to go ahead with its NATO plans while leaving Gibraltar, for the time being at least, on the sidelines. This is indeed a new development here, one which attests to the sense of urgency which pervades the actions of Mr. Calvo Sotelo's besieged government.

Victor de la Serna is a political commentator and the deputy editor of *AEDE*, a Spanish magazine devoted to problems of the press. He wrote this article for the *International Herald Tribune*.

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"American economic sanctions, real or threatened, would not be a major consideration for the Russians," says one Soviet expert, "if the Russians thought the authority of the Polish Communist government was seriously in doubt. They will do what they think they have to do, at whatever cost, for the security of the Communist bloc."

**No Darker Crime**  
If the expectation of some guarantee of Soviet restraint in Poland was always an unrealistic "quid" to expect in return for the grain embargo "quo," what was happening at the moment of the lifting of the embargo is even more devastating to the administration's rationale.

Mikhail Suslov, a noted Kremlin hard-liner, whose power is probably second only to that of Leonid Brezhnev himself, had just returned from a sudden one-day trip to Warsaw to talk to Polish leaders. The ensuing communique was read by knowledgeable authorities in Washington as significantly devoid of the customary expression of confidence in the Polish government's competence to keep order.

Almost simultaneously, the Soviet news agency Tass was accusing the Polish government of "revisionist" tendencies. In Communist political circles, there can be no darker crime. The Reagan administration, in short, was seeming to reward the Soviet government at precisely the time when the Russians were increasing their efforts to intimidate the Poles. And it was giving every appearance of doing so for the sake of domestic politics. The president was right the first time. The way he lifted the grain embargo sent precisely the "wrong signal" — to U.S. allies as well as to the Russians — from a great power supposedly seeking to re-establish its influence and prestige and reputation for reliability.

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THEN AND NOW: Monaco draws as many celebrities today as in the past. From left: Colette being serenaded, Josephine Baker with friend, the great Sarah Bernhardt, Winston Churchill. More recent visitors: Yves Montand with Lino Ventura, Jordan's Queen Noor, chatting with Minister of State Andre Saint-Mieux, Jimmy Connors, hamming it up after a tennis match, and David Niven.

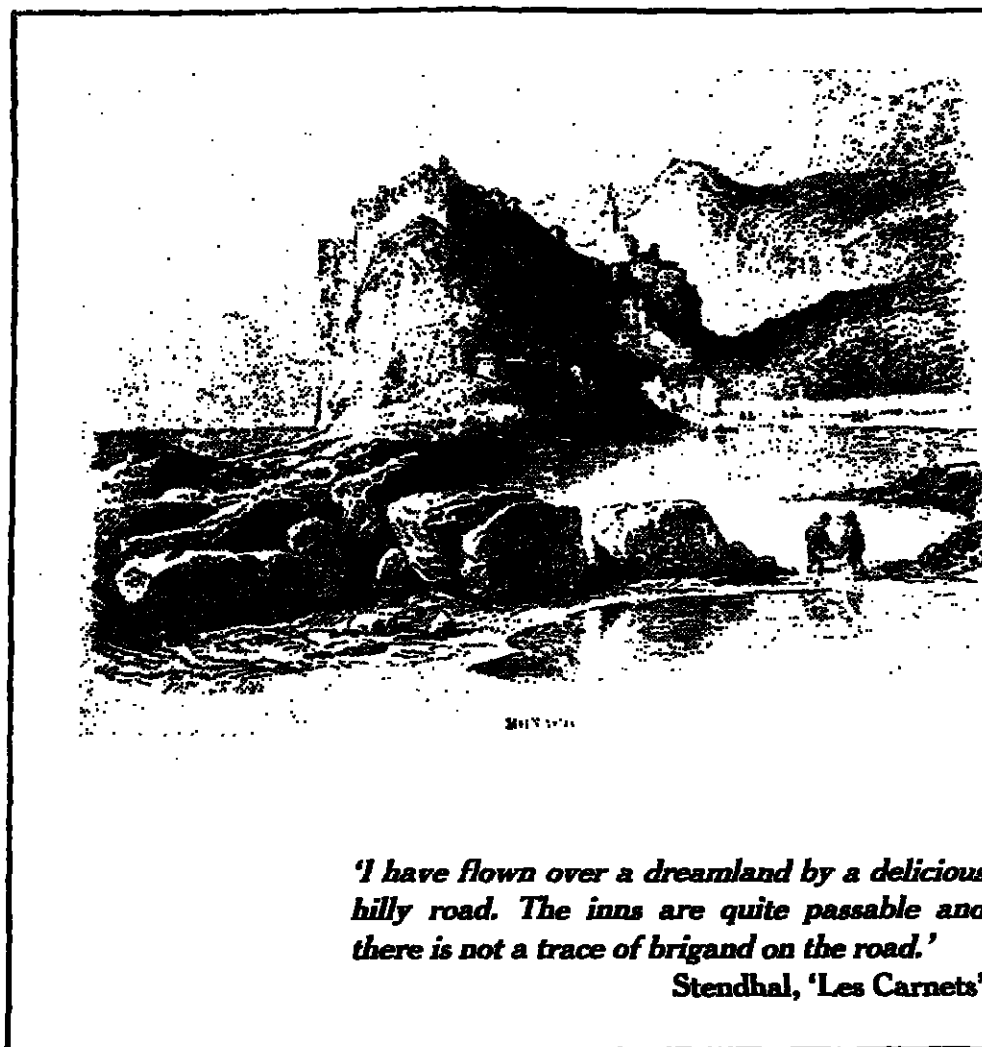
## the race

By Jody Scheckter

FIFTEEN EVENTS IN 15 COUNTRIES EACH YEAR MAKE UP THE world of professional grand prix racing. Of those 15, the Monaco Grand Prix is the best — from every point of view. And I say that not because Monaco is my adopted home or because I have twice won the event. Monaco is unique in that it is not only a top-class motor race but a very top-drawer social event as well. I

venture that there are more celebrities, more private jets, more diamond-clad ladies, more champagne at the Monaco Grand Prix than at any two social or sporting events put together. For starters, the place has everything going for it. It is a tiny principality with its own royal family, and everything about it is famous, from its casino to its yacht harbor. Even without a motor race it is an attraction. Add another ingredient: The world's fastest, most glamorous, most expensive cars racing through the tight streets. It is what they call box office in the theater business. It also happens to be the slowest of all grands prix during the season and that, ironically, is what helps to make it a great spectator success. The paying customers can actually see the cars going

(Continued on Page 14S)



'I have flown over a dreamland by a delicious hilly road. The inns are quite passable and there is not a trace of brigand on the road.' Stendhal, 'Les Carnets'

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

APRIL, 1981

# Monaco

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT



## evidence of life'

By Anthony Burgess

TELL ITALIANS THAT I LIVE IN MONTE CARLO. IF I SAID Monaco, they'd assume I meant Munich. Still, I don't live in Monte Carlo but the Condamine, the valley that lies between the temple of gambling built on the hill and the princely promontory known as Monaco Ville. The whole municipality of Monaco is very small, but it has its well-marked divisions — social and even linguistic. I do not live among the rich, and I possess no shadow that looks upon their yachts and bronzed flab. I know none of the elite, except our delectable, kind, human and highly talented princess. I'm here to get on with the job of writing.

I may not be much of a tribute to a place to say that one's initial desire to live there had much to do with its tranquility, its freedom from muggers and snappers. But having suffered in Italy from robbers, mafiosi and the chance recovery of the proposed abduction of my son, I was necessarily suffused with powerful negative impulses when I fled from the turbulent republic to the calm municipality. Living in Monaco, having grown used to the crimeless placidity, I that I never liked republics much anyway. I'm happier under a monarchy, however small. Here we have a benign and intelligent prince and an independence that the French, alas, have never looked upon tolerantly. That other public, which went further than Italy by cutting off the head of its lawful king, rather envies us.

Despite the inevitable rash of high-rises, Monaco retains a good deal of the architectural charm of a more civilized epoch. It is not quiet, especially when the Grand Prix spins its deafening cocoon about and the summer traffic thrums in blares, but I'm one of those writers who like the evidence of life going on outside the room with the books and the typewriter. I'm also unambiguously intent to know that a lot of big things go on here in which I'm not involved — las and balls and oceanographic conferences. And I like to think that the city is enjoying a well-heeled leisure while I'm slaving away.

Writing doesn't feel all that much like slavery in a Mediterranean ambience. It feels more like, and is, a glorification of life, as much as pressing olives and olives. The important thing is that the writer's occupation is not despised, as it tends to be in cities dedicated to the hard graft of commerce. In Manchester and Milan, the artist is made to feel parasitical, or else, which is worse, he is wined upon at cocktail parties. There is no fawning in Monaco, which is blessed with genuinely big people, not mere humble writers. Monaco has seen Mata Hari and still sees Frank Sinatra. Its princess was one of the prides of Hollywood. There is no provincialism, nor should there be when there is a great theater and a ballet and an opera and a fine symphony orchestra. Writers are

(Continued on Page 14S)



PRINCE ALBERT

## the palace

By Hebe Dorsey

THE PROTOCOL AROUND PRINCE RAINIER IS JUST TOO much. Guards in white spats pace in front of a gingerbread palace, doormen keep you out of the outer courtyard, benedictine concierges usher you from one waiting room to the other — so naturally, you expect a "King and I" figure on a gold throne. But Prince Rainier, wearing a dark gray flannel suit, looks more like a prosperous businessman. He sits in the comfortable clutter of a low-key, dark-red office full of mementos such as boats and silver-framed family portraits. On his desk are stacks of thick files. He immediately makes it

(Continued on Page 10S)



PRINCESS GRACE



PRINCE RAINIER AT THE OFFICE

## tourism: guaranteeing the old appeal

By David Paskov

ONLY THREE STRINGS ON ITS economic bow and two of those — industry and estate — severely limited by the miniature of the principality, Monaco is clearly determined to concentrate its efforts on tourism.

Years ago, however, Monaco had the image of a rich man's preserve where the world's society moved between the casino and the on-going yachts parked in the port. Today, yachts are still there and the Salle Princesse Grace attracts a privileged clientele. But the visible tourists are young executives and families, many of them American.

Monaco has actively swung its tourist promotion toward attracting the convention trade. Last year, for example, there were 156 congresses that brought in more than 38,000 people with their peripheral expenditures on restaurants, shopping and, of course, gambling. Last year was a record low for Monaco in the number of American tourists, some of last year's

the dollar, the general recession and increased air fares that particularly hit the long-haul rates. From a 34-percent share of the tourist trade in 1979, the American tourists constituted only 18 percent in 1980.

The result has been a 2-million-franc campaign shared by the Tourist Office with local companies like Loews and SBM and largely aimed at the American media, as well as a step-up in the routine work of the Monaco Tourist Bureau in New York.

Such television spectaculars as the Monte Carlo Show, costly to produce, are expected to show big returns in the overall hold on the American market.

A direct-mail campaign resulted in 400 responses out of 1,600 congress organizers contacted. "That's 400 potential clients," said the Tourist Board director, Louis Bianchi. So Monaco is extending this direct-mail coverage to certain countries in Europe.

Fortunately for Monaco, some of last year's

loss on the American swings was picked up on the Europeans. As Mr. Bianchi pointed out: "French, Italian, British and German clients balanced off the absence of the Americans but did not completely compensate for it."

The French in 1980 totaled about 48,000 visitors (an increase of more than 17 percent), taking the top tourist position away from the Americans (down from 62,376 in 1979 to 36,442 in 1980 — a drop of 41.5 percent). The Italian trade picked up nearly 18 percent with more than 36,500 visitors.

But it is the American market that Monaco is out to attract with its current slogan: "Monte Carlo — A Dream You Can Afford." Mr. Bianchi said that the slogan was aimed particularly at the "quality" tourist — the young executive who comes for a congress, brings his wife and enjoys the water-skiing, golf, tennis and other facilities. Coupled with the provision of top-class congress facilities, this means maintaining an atmosphere

of tranquility, quality and security, Mr. Bianchi said.

"We do not believe that a policy of low prices or even reduced-price offers is what is needed for the success of tourism in Monaco. We feel that, if the touristic product is of quality, if the clientele finds in Monaco everything it has the right to expect as regards a welcome, as regards services, whether at the hotel level, restaurant level or other activities, and if the quality-price relationship is right, the clients will come to Monaco because they will find here what they can find nowhere else: security, the cleanliness of the city and refinement."

Individual visitors still account for 70 percent of the tourist trade and this relationship to the congress trade is about right, Mr. Bianchi said.

But care is being taken to keep the tourist trade brought in by bus and private cars from intruding on the obvious elegance of such places as the Casino Square.

There are plans to renovate the big tourist at-

traction of the Cafe de Paris and to park the buses further away.

Generally speaking, in Monaco there are two main areas of tourism spread in an arc around the sparkling square of the port itself. To the east up on the casino hill are the elegant shops, the grand hotels, the top-class restaurants; to the west is the more touristic old city with its twisting alleyways of cafes and souvenir shops clustered around the palace area: between the two is the port itself.

Along with the increasingly large number of events held in Monaco, such as the Grand Prix, that already attract peak-period visitors, Mr. Bianchi foresees at this year's end a possible new project in the form of a "Tourist Passport." This would offer certain facilities centered around the present events. "Weekend or longer visits will be the theme offering a range of possibilities. It's a new tourist product aimed at improving hotel occupation in the November-to-March period — you might call it our warhorse for the winter '81."



## shops

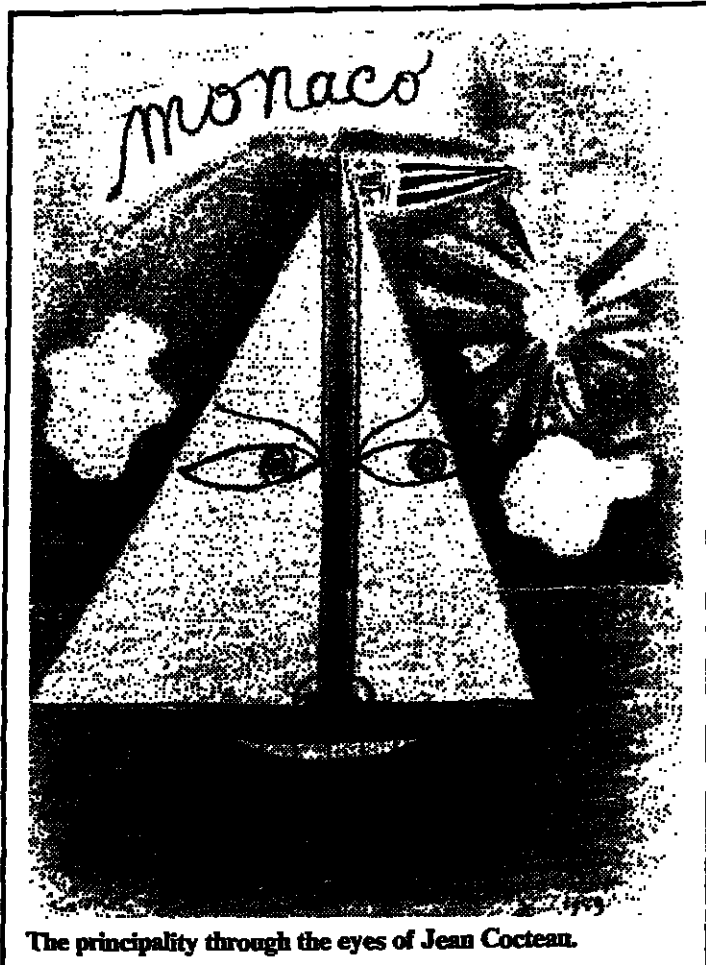
THE ELEGANCE OF TOP Paris fashion is represented in Monte Carlo with boutiques along the two roads leading off the Casino square — the avenue des Beaux Arts and the avenue de Monte Carlo.

Here you'll find names like Scherrer, Saint-Laurent, Celine, Hermes and a host of others in fashionable boutiques side-by-side with jewelers who have just the right necklace or bracelet to match any fashionable outfit you might be tempted to buy.

Not far away on the boulevard des Moulins are shops selling Louis Feraud, Ted Lapidus, Guy Laroche or Ricci as well as Dior or Jourdan shoes. And for the more everyday garment you might want while you're on holiday, there are shops on the rue Grimaldi, which runs between Monte Carlo and Monaco-Ville behind the La Condamine port area, and the avenue Princesse Caroline, which cuts through from the rue Grimaldi to the port itself.

Generally, the clothes offered in Monte Carlo boutiques are the kind you need for an elegant life in the sun, and if tennis is your game, you should note that Bjorn Borg has opened a sports shop on the avenue Princesse Grace.

Princess Grace gave shopping a boost when she set up the Princess Grace Foundation in 1965. It encouraged the local artisans and now has two shops, both called the Boutique du Rocher, where Monegasque potters, painters, weavers and other craftsmen can exhibit and sell their products. The boutiques are situated close to the



The principality through the eyes of Jean Cocteau.

## the palace

(Continued from Page 95)

clear that he would rather skip the cliché subjects he has had to address all his life — such as Monte Carlo, the tax haven. "Untrue," he said. "It's still a place with moderate taxes, but there's no tax evasion." Another subject is Monte Carlo, the opera land, a wealthy people's playground. "OK," he said. "It's a bit that. But it's not only that. With [Jacques] Cousteau director of the Oceanographic Museum, this is a meeting place for international sea experts. The other fact is that we've diversified from just tourism, which is a very fragile source of income. I've tried to make room for small, nonpolluting industries. You know how strongly I feel about pollution." He is aware that he has been under fire for turning Monte Carlo into a glass and cement metropolis, a miniature Hong Kong. "I know it's a point of criticism, but one has to realize that Monte Carlo was so reduced. From 20 kilometers, we were left with one and a half kilometers, which is not much, you know. The only solution was to go high-rise. Maybe some things have been exaggerated. It was necessary because of the exigency of the principality. But now it's over."

The prince does not mind talking about Monaco's size, its place in the world, what it's like to be a prince. How does he see his tiny nation sitting at the same table as world powers? "Some people say small monarchies are passe. I think they're a very good balance."

Prince Rainier has indicated that he may soon step down and let his son, Prince Albert, take over. Asked about that, he said:

"Yes, I'm not a hanger-on. I have an excellent rapport with my son. He is understanding, human. He will graduate [from college] at the end of May. Then I think he'll do what he wants to do, something in Europe. Maybe a stint in the military world. If you want to command people, you have to be commanded. I don't want to push him. He'll have to decide."

"Amherst [the college in Massachusetts where the prince went to study] was his choice. It was a good choice," Prince Rainier added. "He'll major in political economics. So now he's got to say what he wants to do. He has to know about the administration of Monaco — a bit boring, but he has to get acquainted with our laws and budget conditions. Then, when he feels ready, and I think it's time, he'll gently take over. I'd like to still be able to advise him if he wants me. It's very tough in the beginning. There are a lot of questions."

He added: "Because it's a small country, it's always a question of persona. That's why the change will have to be progressive."

The prince and Princess Grace celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on April 19. They were not in Monaco but rather on their way to a visit to Japan. The celebration, a party at Frank Sinatra's home in Rancho Mirage, Calif., was for 40 people — family and friends. Neither the prince nor Princess Grace wanted a big ceremony. The prince is not big on social life. He goes to his own charity-oriented galas and happily skips others. He often gives the impression of being thoroughly bored. "Yes, that's a bit true. I don't enjoy big parties because I find them rather useless. You can't speak to

everybody. I feel trapped. It's a loss of time. That's why I like informal parties. I try to remain free. Otherwise, you become mechanized. But that doesn't mean I'm a hermit. I enjoy going out."

It is no secret that the prince loves the circus. "Because it's one of the oldest shows in the world. It's a happy show, a family show." He added: "Since I was a child, I was fascinated when I saw them set up their tents in front of the palace. Then, as a child, I went to the circus in Paris. Groucho impressed me a lot. Also, I like animals. I like to see if they are well-treated. But I don't like the threatening, American style circus. A circus has to be small, smelly, noisy."

He has revived the old-style circus for yearly so-called circus festivals; there have been seven. "We rent a big tent. Four thousand people come for five days. We give prizes. Half the jury is amateur. It's been a success. I really didn't foresee it."

Few people know that Prince Rainier also takes an active part in his wife's Garden Club flower contest. "I'm no green thumb," he said, "but I enjoy flowers. My favorites are roses and carnations." His arrangements, which he always signs "Monsieur de Rosemont," have been described by a friend as "a bit messy but always with a lot of sentiment behind them." One year, the theme was "Moods" and he did "Solitude" with a single rose on a mirrored background. Why "Solitude"? He answered: "This job is a pretty lonely one, isn't it?"

Had he not been a prince, what would he have liked to be? "I wouldn't have lived in a big city," he said. "I would have liked to be a medium-size farmer in a nice climate. I visited the King Ranch in Texas. That's very depressing." He added: "OK, I would have liked to be a navigator and sail the seas." Yes, he used to be on his boat a lot. "Not anymore," he said with a note of regret. "The children have grown up." He does not mention it, but friends say that Princess Grace is not crazy about the high seas.

Asked about his favorite hobby, he said: "Using my hands. I have to read so many papers and listen to so many boring speeches that I need the escape. Sports — I play golf, tennis, squash. But mainly we have this little farm [in Mount Agel, up the hill about 30 miles from Monaco] with this little shop. I like to repair things when they break down. That's nice." He is also interested in sculpture and a few of his pieces are displayed in the family's private quarters, the modern wing of the palace. "I have fun with an electric welder," he said. "But it takes time and it's a very dirty job and, alas, I don't have much time."

Does he have friends? "I think it's difficult," he said. "That's what I told Albert. Many people tell you they're your friends. In any position where you have a little power, it makes friendship difficult. I ask my friends not to mix business with pleasure." The prince's eyes dimmed slightly, then he seemed cheerful again. "I think I have a few friends. But probably less than if I was a farmer in Wisconsin."

## Monaco

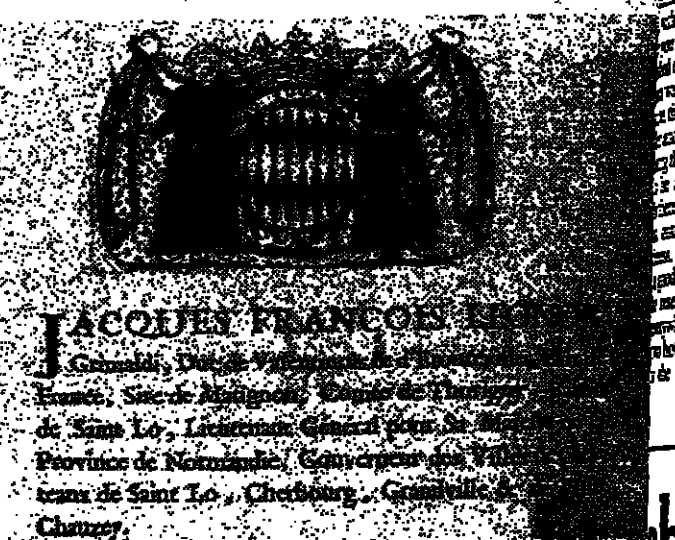


### the coins

ALTHOUGH FRENCH CURRENCY IS THE TENDER, Monaco strikes its own coins. They resemble French coins in size and weight, but the designs are different.

The principality has had its own money since 1640, and at one point during the end of the 19th century, there was also an issue of paper money. Today there are only coins.

The Monegasque coins are struck by the principality as a sign of its sovereignty. While French coins are accepted throughout the principality, Monegasque coins are accepted in France only in the departments neighboring Monaco.



Prince Rainier's titles are long, and many.



Grace Kelly, the actress, has a look through the camera.



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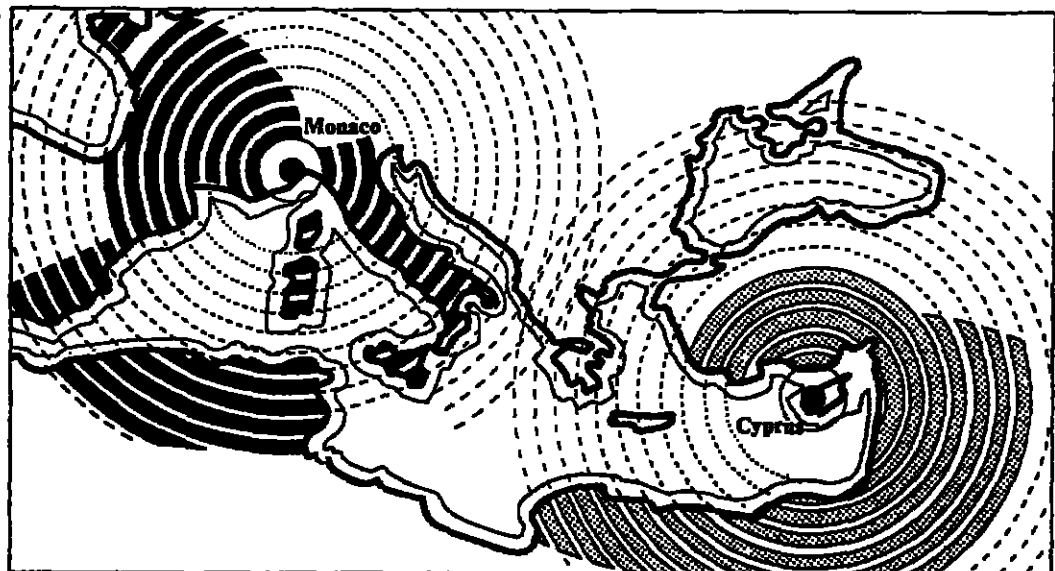
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With a transmitter in Cyprus and broadcasting a specific Arabic program, Radio Monte Carlo reaches 7 million listeners\*\* daily: from Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Saudi-Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan and part of Libya.

\* Source: French CESP January 1981.  
\*\* Private research.

**RADIO MONTE CARLO  
N°1 THROUGHOUT THE  
MEDITERRANEAN WORLD.**



On guard at the palace gate.



Among the many artists who have performed in the principality: Pavlova and Nijinsky, shown here in a scene from "Le Pavillon d'Armande," photographed in 1907.

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Maître Escoffier, front left, with one of his pupils, Onda, and the kitchen staff at Monaco's Boeuf à la Mode in 1938.



Luciano Disaro at his bistro: Host to the famous.



The elegance of former, more splendid times is found today at the Belle Epoque restaurant at the Hotel Hermitage.

Monaco's Boeuf à la Mode in 1938. The Belle Epoque restaurant in the Hermitage on Square Beaumarchais (Tel: 50.67.31) with its pink marble pillars dates from the turn of the century and is reminiscent of the Grand Trianon of Louis XIV. Here you'll have a choice of menus, at 135 francs and 185 francs, or specialties such as *saumon cru aux courgettes* (75 francs), *blanc de volaille* with avocado and Provencal pistou (55 francs) or *saumon de la mer en feuille* (62 francs). You should count on spending 150 to 200 francs and, again, the wine cellar is excellent. When the restaurant was re-

novated about six months ago, care was taken to preserve the Belle Epoque style. In the summer, a small orchestra plays on the terrace, where you can dine overlooking the bay. A panoramic view of the bay is offered diners in the rooftop grill room of the Hotel de Paris. Pierre Otrigo presides over a crescent-shaped restaurant seating about 140 people where two horizontal rotary spits, one vertical spit and a large grill provide the hub of a dining room specializing in grilled foods. The grill room was created to provide a change from the ornate Salle Empire, and its devotees insist that it is a more vital, more relaxed place to dine. With the tennis tournament last month, we met Jimmy Connors there, disappointed at being beaten in the final — not by his rival, the Argentine Guillermo Vilas, but by the rain that postponed the championship until June. Specialties in the grill room include *langoustine à la ficelle* and duck roasted on the spit. You can expect to spend about 200 francs plus wine.



Hotel de Paris cave.

A glance at the visitor's book at the grill — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has signed along with a host of celebrities — attests to the attraction of this dining room, which has played host to film stars like Gregory Peck and David Niven, Claudia Cardinale and Gina Lollobrigida, politicians like Jacques Chirac, racing drivers, sportsmen and once, in a private room off the grill, Britain's Prince Charles, who dined there with Princess Caroline and Prince Albert. The famous are also often seen, at the Bistrot Rampoldi (3 avenue des Spingues, Tel: 30.70.65), a restaurant celebrated in Monte Carlo since 1937 but taken over about four months ago by Luciano Disaro, a veteran of 30 years with Regine in Paris, Brazil, London, Dusseldorf and, of course, Monte Carlo. Racing driver Jimmy Stewart noted of the Rampoldi, situated as it is on the Grand Prix circuit: "I have passed Rampoldi's too many times at high speeds. Now I am going to visit more often."

Prince Rainier III, Princess Grace and Prince Albert have enjoyed the very elegant bistro atmosphere at Rampoldi's in the past and Princess Caroline was among the first to dine there after Mr. Disaro took over. The new owner has added two assistant chefs to the staff, which prepares such delicacies as coquille Saint-Jacques on a bed of endives, *risotto au Champagne* and the *salade gourmande* with foie gras. About 120 to 150 francs without wine. A reasonable wine list starts at about 50 francs for a Petit Medoc. Having realized an ambition nurtured since he came to Monte Carlo 12 years ago, Mr. Disaro plans a Rampoldi's in New York. Whereas Mr. Disaro insists that the atmosphere and the food in his restaurant must be "just right" and

The Loews Hotel chain always includes a South American-style restaurant. In this case it is L'Argentin, where an Argentine trio entertains diners sampling such specialties as *pampa y mar*, steak with shrimp in a sweet and sour sauce. The Loews complex, built on pillars over the sea, offers a fine view. Expect to spend about 120 francs plus wine: mixed grill *parillada* (68 francs), *pampa y mar* (74 francs), *filet à la pampayana*, which is served with guacamole, a red bean puree and a traditional maize *locro* (73 francs). On the roof of the Loews complex is a Provencal restaurant called the Pistou, where there's a menu at 99 francs and, of course, a much more casual style of dress.

There is more traditional French cooking at the Gratin Restaurant in the Trust House Forte hotel, the Beach Plaza at 22 avenue Princess Grace (Tel: 30.98.80), for about 165 francs plus wine, and there's pool-side dining on charcoal-grilled specialties on the Grill Terrace in the same hotel, for about 95 francs.

Specializing in fish is the Calanque (33 avenue St. Charles, Tel: 50.63.19) run by Jean-Claude Cousin and his wife, Nicole. Or try The Quicksilver (1 quai President J-F Kennedy in the port, Tel: 50.69.39) or The Summerline, the only restaurant at the Monte Carlo Beach Hotel.

Among the many medium-price restaurants are several Italian trattorias that base their authentic cuisine on the fact that Monte Carlo has close historical and geographical links with Italy. These are crowded most nights and reservations are a must. Among the most popular are the Polpetta (6 avenue de Roqueville, Tel: 50.67.84), the Pulcinella (17 rue du Portier, Tel: 30.73.61) and the Finocchio (30 rue Comte Felix Gastaldi, Tel: 30.96.20).

For salads and snacks (for lunch only) there's the Baden-Baden swimming pool, a fashionable health complex overlooking the harbor. And you can still get the special "Samsburger" at Sam's Place (avenue Henry Duan, Tel: 50.89.33) with its sweet and sour sauce, although this once American-style restaurant has been taken over by Marcel Athimand, who formerly owned the Saint-Nicholas (rue de l'Eglise) in Monaco-Ville. Sam's still has a daily *plat* at around 36 francs and a menu (without wine) at 60 francs. It is open until 2 a.m. There is also an English-style bar with country pub food, called Flashman's (7 avenue Princesse Alice, Tel: 30.09.03). It offers such dishes as steak and kidney pie (45 francs) and has a 60-franc menu.

There are a score of small restaurants hidden among the twisting streets of Monaco-Ville on the palace side of the bay where you can enjoy wandering in the alleys before stopping at one that catches your fancy. But for the adventurous there are some Monegasque specialties at the Cavagnone (14 rue Comte Felix Gastaldi, Tel: 30.35.80). If you order a few days in advance, Albert Croci at the Deux Moines (13 rue Basse, Tel: 30.30.95) will arrange for his chef, Joelle Dogliolo, to fix you Monegasque specialties drawn from her family's recipes. These include stockfish made from dried cod with olives, peppers and potatoes cooked with white wine and finished with cognac, *poche forte*, which is veal stuffed with rice, spinach, ham, eggs and other surprises; and *harbougan*, a Monegasque-style ravioli filled with rice and spinach. No guide to dining out in Monaco — however sketchy this one

must be — would be complete without a look at the Cafe de Paris on the Casino Square. It has long been a place for the Monte Carlo crowd to meet and snack until 3 a.m. Part of it was turned into a drugstore-type newsstand and tobacco and souvenir shop some years ago, and the slot machines were all placed in a large hall. Along one side of the Cafe de Paris, flanking the garden and the fashionable Jimmy's nightclub, is a

long brasserie-style restaurant where you can get a hamburger (26 francs), a *croque monsieur*, a steak, or a daily specialty such as veal Fougardski with *grolles* (46 francs). There have been plans to renovate the Cafe de Paris for about 10 years, but something has always cropped up to postpone the project. The prices quoted above are approximate.

— DAVID PASKOV

## Dining

MONACO'S HOPES for this year, his Restaurant in Monaco will be from the present ad- it will be worth it be- give him the only res- Monaco with two

Monaco is somewhat in Paris: Style is gen- important than gastro- ment. But what style? no word but "gran- scribe two of the main sants, housed in ho- a back many decades empire in the Hotel de a Belle Epoque in the tage. d host to the Russian and dukes and the ds of Europe who es- onto Carlo as their parties during the last ble columns, chandel- d painted ceilings orated with gilt prop- where you dine with a vanished era. It was Monaco was, in fact, is food; at the turn of, Escoffier and Prosper are cooking there. has to be admitted nically there are bet- us just outside the. Nevertheless, Monaco ur of a good quality lar that reservations a must everywhere. of the two hotels, the aris, on the Casino

## Reaching out

TALY SO CLOSE AND BOTH FRENCH AND storical links so strong in Monaco, it is easy to see why ate Carlo broadcasts in French and Italian. But it is not realized that this fiercely competitive small station also programs in Arabic.

Monte Carlo's roots are in Radio Mediterranee, a station n broadcasting in the south-nearly 40 years ago. It was a ugh because previously most transmitters were in the f their programs barely reached the Mediterranean. That s jointly owned by France, Monaco, Germany and Ita- remodeling after the war, Radio Monte Carlo was creat- d by the French government (83 percent of the shares) lonacan government (17 percent). d offices and main studios are in Monaco, with the r on Mount Agel, but it maintains offices in Bordeaux, e, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Montpellier, Toulouse and re are studios in some of those places, and there are rs in Cyprus (to reach North Africa and the Middle at Roumoules, north of Aix (beaming toward Spain to rest of southern France). rom the usual radio programming, Radio Monte Carlo ished itself as an important news station. Pierre Lescure, ver as programs director about a year ago, is a former who now works closely with News Director Jean-Luc d Director-General Michel Bassi, formerly a journalist igitaro newspaper. Their efforts to boost Radio Monte a news station included all-night coverage of the U.S. st November that kept the newsmen on the air until all were in. the French presidential campaign, the news staff fol- dily activities of each candidate, and each week candi- d on the air journalists from regional newspapers. Valery Giscard d'Estaing virtually wound up his cam- the first round of the elections with a "Forum" meet- ings broadcast by Radio Monte Carlo on April 23. ly, the radio also had television rights, which it coded in eparate company, creating Tele Monte Carlo. Although are headquarters in Monaco, they are separately man-

was a joint proposition created by the Monegasque gov- d two French companies," said Thierry Funck-Brenta- naging director. "One of those French companies repre- rench government. The Monaco government retains 18.5

vision side broadcasts in two languages, French and t. Funck-Brentano said: "In Monaco and this part of rance, TMIC would be called a local television station, seen as far away, in Marseilles for instance, so it's really 'Azur from Monaco to just past Toulon. The other part i totally in the other direction, which is Italy. In this old be called a foreign national television network." sting to Italy in Italian began in 1974, and Mr. Funck- eld that four-fifths of the television station's revenues advertising aimed at the Italian market. "We are one of gn countries broadcasting in Italy, the other two being d and Yugoslavia."

programming goes from about 9 a.m. to 12:30, then t. until about 11:45 p.m. French programming operates p.m. or so until just before midnight. Both offer films, s and some news. The television station also offers English-language programming — a late-night religious d a Sunday variety program.

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He also owns the 2,000 people and the 483 million (about \$93.6 million) of the company. In 1980 was a bad year, more than quadrupled in the last 10 years while the increase was only a whopping 2.6 percent.

It is that the company is the mid of a management. As SBM's chairman, Louis de Polignac, ex-

gers have not understood the special mentality of the people in this part of the world — the sensibility of the locals.

"Some of our managers have received training in the United States and they have tried to bring to the job a very American attitude toward business."

While that might be a sound way of doing things in almost any other part of the world, it is not necessarily so for this region. You must take things slowly here. Some of our managers have tried to run things too

brusquely. In Monaco you must walk on eggs without turning them into an omelet."

Theoretically, SBM's control of Monte Carlo is fairly absolute and, as the government owns about 70 percent of the shares, what is good for SBM is naturally good for Monaco.

That was not always the case. In the early 1960s, Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis virtually made Monte Carlo an exclusive domain with a majority share in SBM. While Prince Rainier III wanted to modernize the company's policy and turn SBM into an American-style multifaceted holding company to operate the Monte Carlo facilities, Mr. Onassis pro-

ferred to retain it as an exclusive private playground for the wealthy.

The result was a battle that at times became bitter and that ended with Mr. Onassis being forced by financial and constitutional means into a minority shareholding position.

All that is history. But the fact that the government is today the major shareholder may well have contributed to the problems that SBM has faced in recent years. "There is a very particular situation here," the prince pointed out. "Management here must deal with the public and with the private shareholders and with the government as a shareholder. Not all managers have been able to understand the complexity of the government role."

The most recent chief executive officer of SBM was Bernard Combenale, who resigned this year. He and some of the top management he brought into the company have not been successful in restoring company morale or increasing fiscal growth.

The prince thinks that Mr. Combenale "was a little too anxious to diversify the company into some foreign responsibilities. He was looking for investments in the United States, and while that might some day be the correct thing for SBM, I'm not sure that he and his top management were correct in their timing for such an affair."

As chairman, the prince has been concerned with SBM's day-to-day activities since Mr. Combenale's departure. The next executive officer is not expected to assume his post for another month or two. He is Andre Saint-Mieux, currently Monaco's minister of state. While the announcement of his post at SBM has not been made officially, he is simply waiting for a new minister of state to take over so that he can move into the SBM job. The fact that the company has chosen a high-level government official for the managing director's slot is, Prince de Polignac feels, a step in the right direction.

Many high government officials often make excellent corporate managers, and in this case I have great hopes for the future of the company. In the last nine years that Mr. Saint-Mieux has held his post as minister, he has shown that he understands the special mentality of this region. He understands the special structure of this company and this country, and he comes to the job with an understanding of the problems we've faced. He is an intelligent man, and as importantly, he is also a diplomat. These are very necessary qualifications here."

Mr. Saint-Mieux will be moving to a company in the midst of a self-reappraisal, a company that must modernize for the 1980s. The Old Beach Hotel has been redone, renamed the Monte Carlo Beach Hotel and will stay open seven months a year instead of its previous four or five. SBM this year assumed management responsibilities of the Hotel Mirabeau, formerly run by a British group. Within the next year or so, the Café de Paris will be renovated, while work continues on some rooms at both the Hotel Hermitage and the Hotel de Paris.

Until recently, SBM had counted heavily on the European games in the casino, such as roulette, 30/40, baccarat and chemin de fer. But the company's 1979-1980 fiscal report showed that receipts at the roulette and 30/40 tables were down 46 percent, while receipts at the American gaming tables (craps, blackjack, punto banco and slot machines) picked up 85 percent. To no one's surprise, the company will expand its interest in the American games.

Earlier this year, the company turned its terraced swimming pool into a health spa complex with the cooperation of the Baden-Baden baths of West Germany. SBM also can be expected to concentrate on its real estate leasing activities. The company recently assumed an interest in the Fontvieille district, which is being developed into a mixed residential-commercial site.



## the gambling

NO ONE HAS EVER BROKEN THE BANK AT MONTE Carlo and no one is likely to, according to the men who run the casino. But that does not mean there are no winners. The people who win more than others are the ones who defend their money better.

As one croupier put it: "Anytime you win and think you're playing with the casino's money, you're wrong. Any money in front of you belongs to you." That, the directors say, is the big difference between winners and losers. Winners know when to quit and losers go on until they've lost.

Luck is one element, of course. But, a pit boss said, "Timing can be even more important. It's no good to be lucky when there isn't any money to win." The answer, he said, is to have the courage to bet small when you are losing and to bet big when you are winning. "The mistake most people make is to think that a big pile of chips means they can afford to bet big. They figure they're ahead so they can take chances."

What happens to players like that, the pit boss said, "is they win a little and then 10 minutes later give it all back to the casino, plus some." The smart gambler, he said, "limits his losses by refusing to run after money that's gone. He knows tomorrow is another day."

It stands to reason that the longer a gambler stays at the tables, the more the house odds will catch up with him. As one of the game directors summed up, "It's perfectly natural to want to recoup your losses, to want to turn your winnings into millions. There are even loads of success stories where it's been done. But then, success stories and winners are good for casinos because they bring in the losers, and that's how casinos all over the world pay their rent."

—JEFFREY ROBINSON

a clean,  
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place

MONACO IS VIRTUALLY THE only place in Europe where women can wear priceless jewelry in the street and visitors can leave valuables in their hotels and carry large amounts of cash without fear. Many residents, among them some of the world's wealthiest people, don't even bother to lock their cars or apartments.

Monaco has built up a crack police force equipped with the latest technical aids such as computerization. Each man — and they are recruited from among the best of the French police — is in permanent radio link with a central control room and within seconds can flash any report of a raid or even of suspicious movements to his headquarters.

These patrol officers are backed up by a super-efficient plainclothes force, and the specialty of the Monaco security men is crime prevention. Whereas in France hotel registration cards for the French have been dropped, Monaco insists on every visitor being clocked into his hotel with exact details of his travel documents. These are then put through the computer for a check against one of the best file indexes in the world.

With the geographical position of Monaco providing so few access and exit roads, the smartly uniformed Monaco police officers could seal off the principality in seconds.

—DAVID PASKOV



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## e strong economy

RE SAINT-MIEUX LOOKS BACK ON HIS TERM IN as a period of strong economic consolidation for the principality. In an interview, he pointed out that "there are always ups and downs, but a country unfortunately does not live without ups."

In comparing Monaco's problems with those of its neighbors, he finds room for optimism. Their difficulty is unemployment and economic growth, he pointed out, while "we have succeeded in raising employment by 22.5 percent during the last 10 years... We have managed to maintain a growth of between 10 and 15 percent." He notes that, in an era few governments have balanced budgets, the principality very sound, balanced budget with a "surplus that we deliberately sought in order to build a reserve."

Saint-Mieux says he does not think the world economic crisis will last 20 years. At any rate, for Monaco, he foresees economic development during the next five to six years.

—DAVID PASKOV

## the mountain

By Jeffrey Robinson

FOR CENTURIES NOBODY LIVED ON THE mountain. Everybody preferred to live on the other side of the port, near the ruling princes who lived in a palace with a huge wall. Then one of those princes, Charles III, became adventurous. He walked up the mountain and claimed it. Since then, it has been called Monte Carlo.

But it was not until 1863 that Monte Carlo became synonymous with gambling. The casino opened, and from then on, Queen Victoria insisted that the curtains of her train be drawn shut every time she passed by. "It is the capital of vice," she said.

There were dissenting views. Some people in those days were saying, "These are the good old days" — like the Russian czars who brought strongboxes filled with gold and silver to support their winters in Monte Carlo.

On April 18, 1869, Princess Suvorov was 300,000 francs down after 24 hours of roulette. Her luck changed and stayed with her for eight days. On April 26, she decided to throw a party that would forever be remembered as "the best damned party of them all." She imported two orchestras (one from Paris, one from Bucharest), bought 1,000 cases of champagne and rented a villa that she promised to vacate by eight the next morning. When she could not keep that promise, she bought the villa. The party went on for several days, and thousands of people put in an appearance.

About 110 years later, a group of gentlemen from the oil-producing nations were dressed in evening clothes, standing around a roulette wheel. By 5 a.m., they were beating the house for \$2.4 million. By 7 a.m., their luck had changed: They were \$1.4 million down. In two hours, a Monte Carlo roulette wheel had turned around \$3.8 million — \$31,666.67 per minute.

The Monte Carlo casino was created by Francois Blanc, who had learned a few lessons about gambling houses through casinos he had run in France. It seems that Prince Charles Bonaparte once walked into one of Mr. Blanc's earlier casinos with more money in his pocket than Mr. Blanc had in his safe. He wiped out Mr. Blanc, who then put two rules into practice: The house must always have more money than the gamblers, and the house must establish a betting ceiling so that infinite sums cannot be bet against it.

By the time Mr. Blanc died, slightly more than a century ago, he had left his legacy: the most elegant casino in the world. He also left some advice. Learn from the people who beat you. The people who ran the casino afterward took his advice. They learned, for example, at the turn of the century from a British engineer named Jagers who came to the mountain with six assistants to



Francois Blanc at the races.

test his theory that it is impossible to maintain a perfectly balanced roulette wheel. He believed that imperfections would indeed cause some numbers to appear more frequently than others. After months of compilations, he spent four days at the tables and won \$180,000. The owners then decided that the wheels would be checked and re-balanced every day.

These days, gambling is only a small part of the principality's economy. Tourism has taken its place as the No. 1 industry. But big money remains the backbone of Monaco — not because the principality is a tax haven but, apparently, because those who live there can afford good weather and high prices. The 5,000 or so citizens of Monaco do not pay taxes, but the 30,000 or so foreigners are not exempt from paying taxes to their own countries. Furthermore, French tax freedom for Monaco-based companies was ended with a 1963 fiscal treaty with France that says companies in Monaco doing 25 percent of their business elsewhere must pay taxes there.

The tourists come for the Grand Prix or the tennis tournaments or the Red Cross Gala when Frank Sinatra sings, or simply because they want to see how the rich are different.

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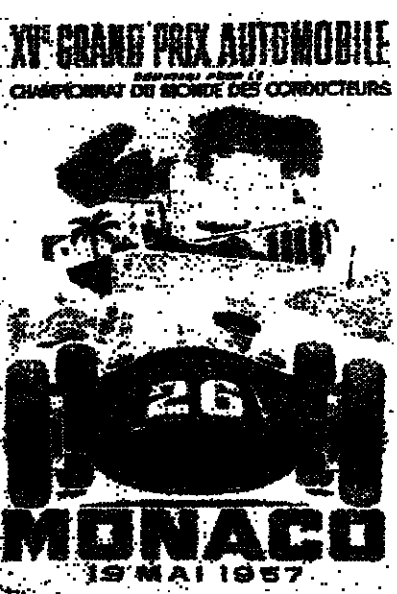
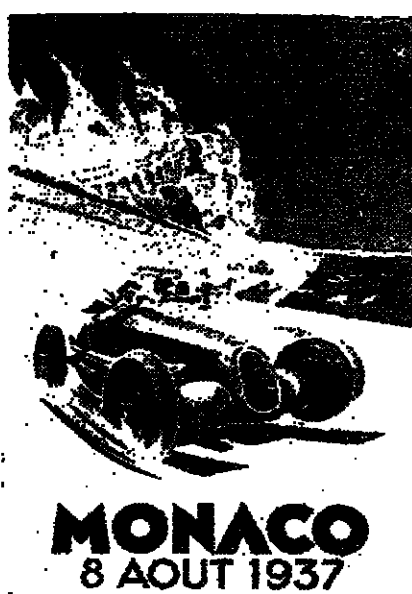
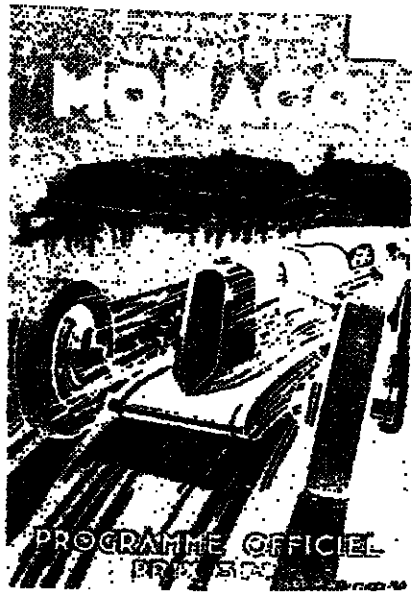
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# Monaco

## the race

(Continued from Page 95)

round. At their maximum speed of 185 mph, these cars become little more than multicolored blurs.

At Monaco, you can stand on the balcony of the Hotel de Paris and watch the drivers whirl their wheels. With the exception of Long Beach, Calif., which has modeled itself on Monaco, this is the only place in the world where

you can see a grand prix race on real streets. I think the spectator relates more to the sights, sounds and smells of street racing than he does to racing on the wide, clinical circuits.

What makes it special for a driver? It is the most demanding of all circuits. You have to work twice as hard as anywhere else — there are four or five times as many braking

points as in any other circuit, six or seven times more gear changes, and when you aim the car at the corner there is no room for error.

Because there are so many corners and braking points, a good lap time is something that a driver relishes because he knows that it is closer to the perfection of his art than any other test that he will ever be put to.

I have sat for hours analyzing the laps and working out how I can save split seconds — maybe by changing gear earlier or later at a particular place, maybe by braking earlier or later, maybe by having my mechanic fit a different gear ratio in the gear box, maybe by altering my line of approach. Or perhaps a combination of some or all of these factors. Then you go

out and put the theory into practice and come out with a front-row time. That is a glow of personal satisfaction not often duplicated in a racer's life.

The Auto Club of Monaco also happens to be the smoothest and most efficient of all the grand prix organizers. Over the years, it has had to be because the limitations and complications of staging a race on public roads is organizationally more demanding than doing it on a regular circuit.

The race control center at the grand prix is a junior version of a space center. Video cameras on constant play cover every meter of the circuit and every corner is on a radio link so that when there is a drama the man in charge in the

center can see every part of the circuit and issue directions. That is what well-organized motor racing is: Not waiting until there is a drama to figure out what to do, but counting on the fact that there will be one, and making plans in advance.

Monaco's interest in putting on a good grand prix is not just because it wishes to be remembered by motor sport fans. It also gets well-remembered at the bank. The grand prix is a major money-spinner for Monaco, producing hundreds of thousands of hotel bookings and all the eating and gambling that goes with a high-rolling, four-day weekend. Hardly

any planes fly to places of importance on the Sunday evening after the race. Is that by accident? Whatever, it keeps Monaco's hoteliers happy.

The other thing that makes Monaco special for a winning driver is that he is made to feel very special. Gendarmes escort the winner from his car to the royal box, where he is presented to Prince Rainier and Princess Grace and receives a garland and the trophy from the princess. At other races you jostle and fight along with the second- and third-place drivers for a place on the winners' rostrum, which is populated by three times as many people — usually dignitaries and the "look-at-me" group — as it was ever designed to hold.

## home

By Caroline Grimaldi

AT FIRST THE TEMPTATION is to glamorize one's childhood. But growing up here was easy. It probably is in all small towns with beautiful surroundings. The weather is lovely throughout the four seasons. A lot of time is spent outdoors. But as children we were never quite aware of the total beauty. We never thought we lived in a place that others considered unique.

We had our friends, our habits, our hangouts. Parents never seemed to fret. Monaco is a small town, and everybody knows everybody else. It is a safe, unspoiled place. But by the time we reached our teens, we all longed for some kind of action. It was not only boring, we were too protected. At 16 we felt out of touch with the rest of the world. Everyone I met would sigh, "How lucky you are to live in such a paradise." I kept my thoughts to myself. I could not wait to leave, and to live. Were we being properly informed? Where was the adventure we deserved? When would we be allowed to escape?

Strangely enough, people ask me now how I can remain in Monaco all year around. Don't I miss life in a big city? The excitement? The culture? The competition? I do miss that. But when I am away, I long for the Mediterranean and its cloudless sky. Call it the *la douceur de vivre* mingled with a compulsive need for blue.

In order to avoid the tourist invasion during the months of July and August, I am some-



times a tourist somewhere else. But I return when the last parcel is folding at the Monte Carlo Beach Club to witness the subtle changes in the light, to taste the chill in the air on those first days of autumn. With the nostalgia of another lost vacation, I feel in my bones that I belong in Monaco.

Caroline Grimaldi is Princess Caroline of Monaco.

## real estate

By Jeffrey Robinson

WITH GLOBAL ECONOMIC problems, investors worldwide have bid up the prices of more stable investments like real estate, and Monaco is no exception. In fact, with a limited supply and a growing demand, the principality has become one of the most expensive real estate markets in the world.

"Very major changes in the real estate picture have taken place here over the last 10 years," said Sergio Camoletto, who runs the AFIM Real Estate agency in Monte Carlo. "As recently as only a few years ago, 12,000 francs per square meter seemed like a lot of money to pay for an apartment. Prices have literally doubled in the last two to three years. That reflects not only what's been happening to prices of everything everywhere due to inflation, but also the fact that there is an increasing demand for apartments in the principality, and the supply simply isn't here to meet that demand. This is very much a seller's market, and that makes it ripe for investment."

The supply of real estate is obviously limited by Monaco's size. Demand has grown because Monaco offers to a selected clientele certain advantages that are increasingly hard to find. Among those advantages are some tax benefits and the kind of security

that many wealthy people feel they cannot find anywhere else. Also, the apartment houses being constructed today are well built, although not all of them are necessarily very pretty. Mr. Camoletto said that 10 years ago many people thought of apartments in Monaco only as part-time residences while today the apartments are increasingly used year round.

"Simply taking a close look at the principality tells you why all these factors have come together to create the market as it exists," he said. "There is no crime here. The economy is stable. There are no strikes. The political situation is stable. On top of that you have to add the various advantages of the climate and the proximity of major European capitals. All of these things add up."

Monaco is priced far above Nice and Cannes, other major Riviera cities. Prices in Nice average 15,000 francs a square meter, and in Cannes about 18,000 francs.

There are practically no villas available in Monaco — the agencies say that when one comes up it is sold almost immediately — so that almost all sales are of apartments, ranging from studios to multifloor layouts of 10 to 12 rooms. There are nine apartment projects under construction and Mr. Camoletto estimates that more

than 85 percent of the apartments under construction have been sold.

There is an active rental market, and the prices also are high. The average for a two-bedroom apartment is 7,000 to 8,000 francs a month, although it is not uncommon to find two-bedroom apartments in the 10,000-franc-a-month range. Three-bedroom apartments can go as high as 15,000 francs a month.

Because of the active rental market, there is a good deal of speculation. Pierre Geig of Monte Carlo's John Taylor Agency said, "Some clients come to buy one apartment for themselves to live in and then five or 10 more as investments — although they're not necessarily looking for an immediate cash return. The investment picture in Monaco real estate is one of growth."

Cash returns, in fact, are on the low side. Most agencies agree that they are currently running a net 3 percent to 4 percent. A 1-million-franc apartment might bring to the owner a net rental income of 30,000 to 40,000 francs a year. But the growth factor is another matter. During the last 10 years, prices have averaged an increase of 15 percent to 20 percent per year. During the last three years, they have risen 35 percent to 40 percent per year.

"People who have been speculating on Monaco's real estate," Mr. Geig said, "have primarily been interested in the overall increase of prices. Within the past three years you might call it a boom. Of course, the reasons for it are complicated, and one of them is certainly the high inflation rate. A lot of people have found themselves with a lot of cash on hand

and they want to place it somewhere sound. Stocks have not been too good over the past few years, so these investors have gone into real estate, and in particular the principality they find here."

He believes, however, that the increases might be slowing down, and he suspects that the annual increase will stabilize somewhere in the 10 percent to 20 percent range, during the next few years. "To be perfectly honest, I believe that the enormous boom years we've just been through are coming to an end. But it's hard to predict where growth increases will average out because the demand remains high and the supply remains low. I would say that some 70 percent of the people who have been buying apartments here have been Italians. There have been some Middle Eastern customers and some French, although most of the Middle Eastern and Iranian clientele have sought out real estate in Cannes. Monaco has been the hunting grounds of the Italians. And certainly the political and economic situation in Italy has some effect on the market here."

Because Monaco is surrounded on three sides by France and on one side by the sea, expansion possibilities are limited. The reclamation of land from the sea has been one of the important advances under the reign of Prince Rainier III.

A project is under way to add 18 hectares to the principality by creating an area called Fontvieille. It is located immediately beneath the prince's palace, in a part of the country that until now had been reserved for light industry. As many as 2,000 apartments are planned for the next seven to eight

## going up

PARK PALACE MIGHT BE ONE OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE real estate projects in the world. It is certainly the most elaborate, most spectacular real estate project in Monaco — where all real estate projects tend to be expensive, elaborate and spectacular.

Three years ago, when the Park Palace sales office opened its doors, prices for apartments were running around 13,500 francs per square meter, or between 10 percent and 20 percent higher than neighboring real estate. While the neighboring real estate has since doubled in price, some Park Palace apartments have nearly tripled in price, and there are a few in the range of 40,000 francs a square meter.

"There are many reasons why people are willing to pay such prices for a project like this," said Francois-Joseph Camperio, managing director for the Legadel Corp., which is building and promoting Park Palace.

"You're not only talking about extremely sophisticated construction, but you're talking about the choicest spot in Monaco," he added. "We're right in the middle of the so-called Carre d'Or, the heart of Monte Carlo. The kind of client we had in mind when we began this project wants and is willing to pay for a certain environment."

Park Palace is 250 apartments, from studios to nine-room penthouses. There also are 60 shops and boutiques. Close to the casino, the project sits on 8,000 square meters of land.

—JEFFREY ROBINSON

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Continued from Page 10

[illegible]

**International Herald Tribune**  
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All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

**DM 150,000,000**  
**10% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1981, due 1991**



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**Dresdner Bank**  
Aktiengesellschaft

**Commerzbank**  
Aktiengesellschaft

**Westdeutsche Landesbank**  
**Girozentrale**

**ADCA-Bank**  
Aktiengesellschaft  
Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt

**Badische Kommunale Landesbank**  
— Girozentrale —

**Bayerische Landesbank**  
Girozentrale

**Berliner Bank**  
Aktiengesellschaft

**Bremer Landesbank**

**Deutsche Bank Saar**  
Aktiengesellschaft

**Deutsche Länderbank**  
Aktiengesellschaft

**Heilbaum, Maier & Co. AG**  
— Landkreditbank —

**Georg Haack & Sohn Bankiers**  
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien

**Bankhaus Hermann Lampe**  
Kommanditgesellschaft

**Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein**  
Girozentrale

**National-Bank**  
Aktiengesellschaft

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Karl Schmidt Bankgeschäft

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Aktiengesellschaft

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**Hessische Landesbank**  
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**Trinkaus & Burkhardt**

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Aktiengesellschaft



## U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

## Chicago Futures

April 29, 1981

Open High Low Settle Chg.

WHEAT

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## New York Futures

April 29, 1981

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500	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100
510	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100
520	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100
530	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100
540	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100
550	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100
560	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100
570	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100
580	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100
590	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100
600	1600.100	3200.300	1600.100

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Series May Aug Nov.

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c 500 21.00 47.00 72.00

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